OH

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

Week ending the 11th April 1908.

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

Under the marginally-noted head line, the Hindi Bangavasi [Calcutta]

of the 30th March describes how the people of Mexico succeeded in gaining independence by throwing off the Spanish yoke and how against various disadvantages, they valiantly faced their formidable enemies, in the battle field. The bravery and daringness exhibited by them on the occasion were, says the paper, till then unprecedented in history. Hence the paper remarks that if all the different orders of men inhabiting a country, unite together for a national cause the balls and cannons of their enemies cannot daunt them to give up their resolve.

Namai Moqaddas Hablul Mayin,

Mar. 30th, 1908.

2. Writing about the boundary question, a correspondent of the Namai Mogaddas Hablul Matin [Calcutta] of the 30th March writes:—

The frontier affair with which Persia is at present concerned is, doubtless, a vexatious question. The Turks are taking advantage of the present situation in Iran. Sultan Abdul Hamid, a step-brother, so to say of the Emperor of Germany, though fearful at heart is far-sighted and awake to the occasion. The Turks are vindictive by nature and make the best of the opportunity. Of course, this may appear somewhat doubtful at the first sight, but there is historical evidence to prove the same. On a reference to Sir John Malcolm's History of Persia, you will find that taking advantage of the disturbances in Iran during the ascendancy of the Safwi dynasty, Turkey and Russia which had till then been on bad terms with each other, forthwith become fast friends and entered into an agreement to divide some of the Persian territory between themselves. In Europe, Turkey cannot succeed in expanding its dominion. It has therefore, directed its attention towards Asia. Here it has to deal with two important neighbouring powers, Russia and Iran, and it aims at usurping some of the territory of the latter. The Persians should never be unmindful of the Baghdad Railway, as its completion is something inevitable. Germany is at present at issue with its neighbouring powers about certain political matter bearing on Europe. As soon as it would get rid of the same, it will at once direct its attention to its political concerns in Asia. The Kaiser knows full well that the European powers will not sympathise with him in reference to the objects which he wishes to achieve in Asia. So, since he does not class Turkey among the former, he has made it an instrument for the furtherance of his object and that is, why he is making so many contrivances to win over the Sultan. The construction of the Baghdad Railway and the movement of Turkey and Germany will tend to alter the Geography of Persia. The writer therefore advises the Persians to take precautionary measures for the protection of their interest.

3. The Navasakti [Calcutta] of the 1st April writes that the fact that Political agitation amongst the nationalist agitation has so far been confined to the few and has not spread amongst the masses is because the nationalist preachers have not gone the right way to work. The people cannot be said to be lifeless and incapable of response. What is wanted is that the educated classes should cease to look on the few English educated men as constituting the country, and should

study the wants of the masses, point out to them wherein they suffer for want of independence, and show them how for want of political power, the high ideal of liberty which India has before her cannot be realised in life.

4. The Navasakti [Calcutta] of the 2nd April notices an article in a recent issue of the Englishman, complaining that the political situation in Egypt has become worse since the departure of Lord Cromer. Under Sir Eldon Gorst the unrest has been aggravated, trade has declined and the feeling towards Europe has become so bad, that no scheme of constitutional Government if introduced, will work.

5. The heroic people of Japan, writes the Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the Russia and Japan.

Russia and Japan.

Russian Government. Arrangements have been

WAVASARSI. Apl. 1st, 1988.

NAVASEATI, Apl. 2nd, 1908.

HITAVADE, Apl. 3rd, 1995.

BATGATASL April 46, 1900.

The police, says the Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 4th April, evidently think that no fire-arms but songs will be required in The nervousness of the police. making India free. Or, why should they have taken exception to the song "My country" in Babu Dwijendra Lal Roy's new drama, "Nurjahan"?

BASUMATI. April 4th, 1908.

22. Referring to the accounts of terrible oppression, as published in the Bande Mataram which is said to have, been committed upon the inhabitants of Wazirpur by the punitive Alleged oppression by the punitive police at Wazirpur. police stationed there, the Basumati Calcutta] of the 4th April wants to know if such oppression really took place. People are

said to be leaving the village; one Bibhuti Chakravarti has been beaten for his inability to pay the punitive police tax, and one Hari Karmakar has committed suicide. Is this the state of things in the British Empire in this twentieth century?

BASUMATI, April 4th, 1908.

23. Referring to the state of affairs at Tuticorin, the Basumati [Calcutta] of the 4th April says that some carters, who were Affairs at Tinnevelly. carrying water for the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company were compelled by the police and soldiers to use the water for other

purposes. Some hotel-keepers have been arrested, because they were conducting some of their boarders to one of the Swadeshi Steamer Company's steamers. Dinaram Pillay, who, on the day of the riot at the place, saved a Sub-Magistrate from being severely handled, has been bound down for Rs. 500.

DAILY HITAVADI, April 4th, 1908.

24. The fact that a large number of policemen with rgulation lathic went to a literary meeting held at the "Minerva Lodge" Police a meeting at at Amritsar, writes the Daily Hitavadi | Calcutta] Amritsar. of the 4th April, shows that the panic about sedi-

tion is on the increase among officials.

DIALY HITAVADI, April 4th, 1908.

25. Though unwilling to believe that the Government is purposely doing nothing to protect the Hindus living at Peshawar Alleged looting at Peshawar. and the neighbouring places from the raids of Afridis, which have of late become rather frequent and have made many a Hindu absolutely destitute, the Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 4th April, is anxious to see what the Government does to compensate the aggreeved persons.

DAINIE CHANDRIEA. April 4th, 1908.

26, The vigilance of the Punjab police, says the Dainik Chandika Calcutta of the 4th April, is simply ridiculous. The police. over-vigilant Amritaar The Tribune says how at Amrirsar the other day an innocent literary gathering in a hall which could hardly contain more than 50 persons was entered by 25 police constables, in full dress and armed with lathis. Government might takenote from the fact of Aurangzeb's empire having been brought to ruin through his suspiciopsness.

27. The Hindustan [Calcutta] of the 4th April in referring to the arrest of Pranaveswar Das, an ex-Sub-Judge at Agra Gambling and the police. for gambling, asks if the Calcutta police are not aware how gambling is practised on a large scale by Europeans in Calcutta. If it is, what notice does it take thereof?

RATHARAB. April 4th, 1908.

HINDUSTEAN,

April 4th, 1908.

28. The inability of the police to find out the man who murdered a girl at Bhastara (in Hooghly) and the men implicated Murder and thefts at Bhastara. in the recent cases of theft which took place there, is, in the opinion of the Ratnakar [Asansol] of the 4th April, a proof of their worthlessness.

SAMMILANI. April 4th, 1908.

29. The Summilani [Serampur] of the 4th April deplores the attempted murder of a European missionary at Kushtea and The affairs at Kushton. the tension of public feeling on account of the quatering of a body of armed policemen there. The sooner the culprit caught and peace restored in the town the better it is for all concerned.

BOWAR BEARAT. April 4th, 1998.

30. The Sonar Bharat [Howrah] of the 4th April apeaks of horrible sulm by the punitive police at Uzirpur, Jhalakati and Punitive police oppression in the district of Backergunge. Baufal, in the district of Backergunge. The local bazars are almost deserted for fear of police oppression. In addition to the heavy burden of taxation under which the people are growning, they are being every day subjected to various indignities. One man 1 = 8 committed suicide.

31. The Sonar Bharat [Howrah] of the 4th April says that the Dacca police have not only prosecuted one of the partners of the Basu Ray Chaudhury Company Sedition at Dacca. for selling a book alleged to contain seditious matter, but one Sital Banerjee, a Sub-Inspector of Police, most unjustifiably abused, arrested, and kept in wrongful confidement another partner. 32. The Sonar Bharat [Howrah] of the 4th April learns that the police

are constantly dogging the steps of Lala Lajpat Rai, and that even the District Magistrate does not

think it beneath his dignity to sometimes follow the Lala in disguise.

33. The Sonar Bharat [Howrah] of the 4th April learns that a dacoity has been recently committed at Jhapardah within Dacoity and police oppression at Jhapardah, Howrah. the police station at Domjur, Howrah, and the thana people are harassing certain respectable The attention of the District Magistrate is swadeshi youths on mere suspicion. drawn to the case.

34. The money to be collected for the maintenance of the punitive police at Ujirpur, Jhalakati and Baufal, in the district of Government's profit out of the Backerganj, says the Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta | of punitive police tax. the 5th April is so large that many people have begun to suspect that Government means to make some profit out of the

punitive police tax.

Lala Lajpat and the police.

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35. The Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta of the 5th April says that a dacoity was committed last Thursday night at Sibpur. This Dacoity at Sibpur, Howrah. case occurring so near Calcutta in the district of Howrab, proves the inefficiency of the police.

36. The Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 5th April has been informed that the post-master of the French post-office at Detectives in the French post Chandernagore is allowing detectives of the British office at Chnder nagore.

Government to intercept and tamper with all parcels that are recieved there from foriegn post offices. What a degeneracy of the French does this imply, remarks the paper. What can these detectives do, if the Indian subjects of the French Government at Chundernagore actually import arms from foreign countries?

37. The Jagaran [Bagerhat] of the 5th April complains of the frequency of dacoities on the rivers Balaswar and Kacha (in River dacoities in Khulna. Khulna). There have been within a short time 29 dacoities on the latter river, but the police are perhaps too busy in repress-

ing the Swadeshi to pay any attention to the protection of the people.

The Dainik Chandrika [Calcutta] of the 6th April writes that DAINIE CHANDRISA, Musalman meetings are now being held at many Maulvis alleged to be inciting Musalmans against Hindus in places near Dewanganj and Jamalpur (in Mymensingh), and the local Deputy Magistrates and Sub-Registrars are taking part in these meetings in open defiance of Government regulations. The ostensible object of these meetings is to promote education, but Maulvis are openly inciting Musalmans against Hindus. Unless the authorities take proper precautions, the incidents of last year will perhaps be repeated very soon.

The elaborate police arrangements that are being made at Jamalpur 39. (in Mymensingh) on account of the approaching Police arrangements at Jamalbathing festival appear to the Dainik Chandrika pur (in Mymensingh). [Calcutta] of the 6th April to be made only for the prevention of picketing by National Volunteers.

40. Reporting that they recently burnt the face of a European police officer at Ahmedabad for his striking a boy with A European police officer at Ahmedabad. a stick while patrolling to keep peace on the day of the last "Holi Festival," the Hindi Bangavasi

[Calcutta] of the 6th April exclaims. A tit for tat. Verily, the preservation of one's dignity is his own look out which the executive are gradually losing by their doings. A freak of time.

41. The Purulia Darpan [Purulia] on the 6th April says:-

There are same rakhis or members of a gang Dacoits in some villages under of dacoits in some villages under the thana of Hura, (Purulia). These people levy blackmail

SOWAR BEARAT, Apl. 4th, 1908.

SONAR BRABAT, Apl. 4th, 1908.

SOBAR BHARAT, Apl. 4th, 1908.

DAILY HITAVADI, Apl. 5th, 1908.

DAILY HITAVADI, Apl. 5th, 1908.

DAILY HITAVADI, Apl. 5th, 1908.

JAGABAN, Apl. 5th, 1908.

Apl. 6th, 1908.

DAINIE CHANDRIEA,

HINDI BANGAVAM, Apl. 6th, 1908.

PUBULIA DARPAY, Apl. 6th, 1908.

the thans of Hurs, Purulia.

in the villagers for abstaining from oppressing them. The attention of the police is drawn to the matter.

PUBULIA DARPAN. Apl. 6th, 1908. 42. The Purulia Darpam [Purulia] of the 6th April has learnt that some Haghares (lit. houseless people) or the wandering hill-tribes from Nepal, Bhutan and Assam have committed loot at Kushtar and neighbouring villages in the district of Manbhum.

DAILY HITAVADI, Apl. 7th, 1908. 43. The Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 7th April writes:-

Alleged Anti-Hindu meetings Mymensingh that the Musalmans lately held a number of public meetings at Dawanganj and elsewhere. Mr. A Moshin, Deputy Magistrate, took the chair at some of them and the Local Sub-Registrar and other leading Musalmans attended. They profess that these meetings discussed the subject of the extension of education amongst their co-religionists. But Mullas were present at these gatherings and this fact has caused apprehensions in many minds. It is being said that the Mullas made at these meetings speeches similar to those which they made last year and roused their co-religionists against the Hindus with. Will Government tell the public what rule it is which permits Government officers to take active part in public meetings in this way?

8AFDHYA. Apl. 8th, 1908.

44. The Sandhya [Calcutta] of the 8th April has an article under the heading, "Magh rule (i.e., anarchy) in Eastern Bengal" of which the following is a full translation.

News of great oppression, incendiarism, looting and robbing (and) outrage on women have come from Dacca. The village Berayet (is situated) on the other side of the Buriganga within the jurisdiction of Keranigani Thana, at a distance of four coss (8 miles) from Dacca. Sahas, fishermen, Namasudras and Musalmans are the inhabitants of this village. Previously the Kumars of Bhowal and the Basaks of Nawabpur were the zamindars of this and the neighbouring villages. A Municipal Commissioner of Dacca and some 30 or 32 Beparis and Khans of Berayet recently bought a portion of the Berayet village and a few of the neighbouring villages. Each of these new zemindars tried to exact Rs. 2 from every Hindu tenant as his (the zemindar's) own Nuszur. On their refusing to pay this unjust and excessive impost, Musalmans and lathials were engaged for the purpose of committing oppression on them. The house of a Namasudra has been burnt down. The houses of seven or eight householders have been looted and the doors and windows (of their houses) broken. A sum of four hundred and fifty rupees has been forcibly carried away from the house of Hiralal Mandal. Previous to this the Musalmans had beat Govinda Saha of Berayet so severely that he died in consequence of the assault. His people did not dare to institute a case for fear of oppression. It is rumoured that many women have been outraged, and that more outrages are likely to be committed on women by Musalmans. The police have sent up some Musalmans owing to a case of rioting, arson, dacoity and trespass, and another case of rioting, looting, trespass and theft having been instituted. Another case under section 107 (of the Indian Penal Code) is pending against the Musalmans. Two police constables, three chowkidars and a Namasudra went with a warrant to arrest the absconding accused (who were charged) under section 107. But they had to beat a retreat on account of the lathis and blows (used by the accused). The name of the Namasudra is Kailash. He went to identify (the accused). His head has been broken and all others have been severely wounded. After this a case under sections 147, 225 and 342 has been filed against the accused.

A man named Lalit Saha has been attacked and terribly beaten by Musalmans on the road while on his way home from his bath, because of his having given evidence against the Musalmans. (They) have forcibly snatched away the dhoti he was wearing, his gamcha, and golden tabis. He ran away naked for fear of his life and was thus saved. Bands of Musalmans with lathis in thir hands are parading about within the village and all round it. Hindus are not allowed to go to the market or anywhere else. (A quantity) of grass and straw for cattle had been imported by boat. The boat was detained at

Sahapara for a whole month. The Musalmans are entering into the houses of the Sahas and are abusing women and men in obscene language, (They) are breaking their (the Sahas') doors by kicks. They (the Sahas) are being frightened by means of such oppression lest they should give evidence (against the Musalmans).

The shops and stalls of Berayet are all closed. The Hindus do not dare to come out of their houses. The police guarding the village for some days by order of the District Magistrate, the shops were kept open for a few days. The police having of late been removed, the Musalmans are threatening to loot the cutcheries of the Hindu zemindars and to commit oppression on the Hindus. The Hindus are now thinking of leaving their village and running

(b) - Working of the Courts.

In referring to the notice which the District Magistrate of Dacca lately issued under section 108 Criminal Procedure The Vartaman Rananiti case. Code to two Bengali residents of Dacca for the sale of a book named Vartaman Rananiti the Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 2nd April writes:-

This book is published from Calcutta and it is being openly sold in that And no Magistrate there has yet instituted any prosecution therefor.

46. Referring to the order passed by the Magistrate of Dacca calling upon Lalitmohan Ghosh and Prafullanath Bose to The Vartaman Ronaniti case. show cause why they should not be bound down to keep the peace for their having sold a Bengali book named "Vartaman Rananiti" which contains seditious matter, the Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika [Calcutta] of the 2nd April says that the contagion of seditionhunting has now spread to Dacca.

47. Referring to the case in which a European Missionary is said to have been assaulted by certain Muhammadans of The Munshirhat Missionary Munshirhat, in the district of Naokhali, the Hitavadi assault case. [Calcutta] of the 3rd April says:—

The Musalmans of Munshirhat will now bitterly feel the greatness of the European Missionary and the virtues of the white skin. The Missionary gentleman had abused the Muhammadan religion and for this the Musalmans assaulted him. The Deputy Magistrate released the accused on bail, but the District Magistrate has set aside his order and has sent them to hajat. The case is subjudice. But we will address a few words to the Missionary gentleman your Saviour asked:—You to present the other cheek when smitten on one. But what is it that you are doing in practice? Just reflect whether your behaviour is increasing or diminishing the respect of the people for Christianity.

48. Referring to the suit instituted by Pandit Rekhole Dass shastri of the Central Provinces, for the recovery of damages in Pandit Rekhole Dass and the the sum of Rs. 540 against Mr. Playfair, the local Deputy Inspector-General Deputy Inspector-General of Police for his having Police.

assaulted and abused him, only because he did not stand up to salute the Deputy Inspector General while sitting at one Mukh Lal's shop when the former happened to pass by the place, the Bharat Mitra [Calcutta] of the 4th April says that though the Deputy Inspector-General almost admits his fault, yet one cannot be sure of the case being decided against him. He meant no harm, says he in calling names to the Pandit and that was why the latter simply smiled to hear the same. Surely, if the Pandit had returned tit for tat, then only the sahib would have understoo to abuse others!

49. The Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 4th April takes exception to Mr. Thornhill being appointed as the officiating Mr. Thornhill as the officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate of Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, because his Indian experience dates only from three years Calcutta. ago, and as such he knows little or nothing of the

Indian character. 50. Referring to the judgment in the Ganga Prasads swadeshi case DAIMIE CHANDRIES, delivered by the subdivisional officer at Madaripur, Judgment in the Ganga Prasad

in the district of Faridpur, the Dainik Chandrika [Calcutta] of the 4th April says how strange it is

BANJIVANI. Apl. 2nd, 1908.

PRIY-O-AWAYDA BASAR PATRIKA, Apl. 2 nd, 1906.

HIVAVADI, Apl. 3rd, 1908.

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HINDI BREAVARI, Apl. 6th, 1908.

51. The Hindi Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 6th April reports that in the first hearing of Mr. Chindamboram Pillay's case on Mr. Chindabaram Pillay's case. the 31st ultimo, the trying Magistrate chose to adjourn it to the 6th April current, because of the unpreparedness of the prosecution and remanded the accused to custody, his application for bail having been rejected.

HINDI BANGAYAM, Apl. 6th, 1908.

52. Referring to the fact of a Jaini Pundit having instituted a damage suit against Mr. Playfair, Deputy Inspector-A Jaini Pundit and Deputy Ins General of Police, Central Provinces for his having pector-General, Police Central Pro abused and assaulted him, because of his not standing up to salute the former when he happened to pass by the public street one day, the Hindi Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 6th April writes that this and various other incidents of an identical nature that are frequently occurring in the country furnish sufficient evidence of the conceit of some of the executive officers. And though the latter may pass for as ornaments of their society, they are really the enemies of their race. The Indians submit to their atrocities without resenting, but God. the Monarch of all, to whom the white and black skins are the same will not tolerate them. Again, they will have to suffer in dignity, should this state of things continue without check. The Jaini Pundit kept silent on his being thus insulted by the Deputy Inspector-General, as he was placable. Had he been a man of choleric disposition one can hardly imagine what treatment he would have advanced to the Saheb.

(c)—Jails.

Murshidabad Hitaishi, Apl. 2nd, 1908.

The Murshidabad Hitaishi [Murshidabad] of the 2nd April says that Mr. Pindi Das the youthful editor of the India, who Distinction of colour in jails. is now in jail, has told a friend of his that colour is respected as much within the walls of the prison as outside them. European prisoners get better food than natives, and are employed only in writing or in making envelopes, whereas he, though a liteaary man, has to make bamboo sticks.

(d)—Education.

AMUSILAM. Apl. 8rd, 1908.

Referring to the proposal made by Government to impart commercial education to Indian youths, the Anusilan The proposal to impart Com-[Calcutta] of the 3rd April says that Government mercial education to Indians. must have been actuated by the highest motives in this matter. Government perceives the helpless condition to which the Indians have been reduced and is therefore anxious to give them such education as will enable them to earn an independent livelihood. A people who have to depend solely on the produce of the land, must necessarily be for ever poor. It is the interest of the rich, as also of zamindars, to see that the arts and industries of the country improve. Unless the monied men come forward to help native arts and the rulers patronise native enterprises mere theoretical education will do little towards solving the poverty problem.

DAILY HIVAVADI. Apl. 3rd, 190 .

55. A correspondent writes to the Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 3rd April that at the Sanskrit Title Examination held Irregularity at a Sanskrit Title at the Navadwip centre this year certain candidates for the Adya Pariksha (first examination) were sup-

plied with the question papers for the Madhya Pariksha (middle examination) and also that question papers for the second day of the examination were given out on the first.

The correspondent then proceeds to complain that the questions were too many in number, that no marks had been assigned to question 6 in the 3rd paper, that certain printers' errors had also crept in the papers and that one question had been set from out-side the course.

PRABUNA Apl. 8rd, 1906.

The raising of the school fees at the bidding of the University Inspectors.

56. The Prasun [Katwa] of the 3rd April writes feelingly on the subject of raising the school fee and reducing the number of free studentships in mufassal schools at the bidding of the University Inspectors. One notable instance is the raising of the fee in the Katwa

Was Mr. Prothero simply carrying out the wishes of Government in asking the authorities of the Katwa school to raise the rate of fees? Mr. P. Mukherjee, the Inspector of Schools in the Presidency Division, it is said, has followed no such course in any school as yet. The Katwa school authorities should have reflected thrice before they went the length of raising the fees in the way they have done. The one effect of this high price of education will be that the middle class people will have to go without any education. Katwa is not indeed so rich as its numerous brick-buildings seem to indicate. On the other hand, the present hard days have compelled sons of many gentlemen to leave the school. This the paper says from definite knowledge and information. It prays earnestly to Government not to restrict higher education. India is not England. Sons of gentlemen here will never take to manual labour, though they may do many disgraceful things for want of education. The discontented educated may by pacified by appointment to responsible offices, but the discontented uneducated are a very dangerous element in a state.

The Khulnavasi [Khulna] of the 4th April writes :-

Lord Minto says that the Government has Head-masters in every sympathy for the swadeshi, but everybody knows what the real attitude of the Government is towards it. It is students and teachers who take the most lively interest in the swadeshi, and hence the Government has been trying to punish them by means of the "Risley Circular" and the "Carlyle Circular." And now the Government is going to appoint European Head-masters in all the Government schools. Thus some white men will be provided for, and at the same time the swadeshi will be repressed.

58. The Sammilani [Serampore] of the 4th April condemns the suggestion made by Mr. Prothero about the enhancement of Suggested enhancement of the the school fees of the Arambagh High School, as school tees of the Arambagh High it is absolutely impossible for the local people to pay more than what they do at present.

59. The Medini Bandhav [Midnapore] of the 6th April protests against the proposal of Mr. Prothero, the University Inspector, Proposed raising of tuition fees to raise the school fee of the Pingla Entrance in the Pingla School, Midnapur. School in the district of Midnapore. The raising of the fee all on a sudden will injure the school, which is attended by boys of the middle class. If there be any increase at all, let the increase be gradual and not sudden.

(e) - Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

60. The Pallivasi [Kalna] of the 1st April invites the attention of the Government to the great scarcity of wa'er Water scarcity in Kalna. that now prevails all over the Kalna subdivision.

The Anusilan [Calcutta] of the 3rd April complains that although the water-rate is being realised by the Calcutta water-supply in Municipality with all possible rigour, the supply Insufficient of water in the native quarters of Calcutta during this hot season is most unsatisfactory. After 10 o'clock in the morning the supply altogether stops, and no water can be had before two in the afternoon. But in the European quarter very different is the case. It is regrettable that the Municipal authorities do not see what exasperation is caused by such invidious distinction between class and class.

62. The Basumati [Calcutta] of the 3rd April reports that the water scarcity is extremely severe in villages in the Severe water scarcity in the Indas thana in the Bankura district. Six persons Bankura district. out of a family of eight died of cholera in a single day.

63. Refferring to the scarcity of drinking water at Suri in the district of Birbhum, the Birbhum Varta [Suri] of the 4th Suri Municipality and the re-April says that the Suri Municipality ought to excavation of tanks. re-excavate certain tanks which used to supply good drinking water to the public.

KHULYAVASI, Apl. 4th, 1908.

Apl. 4th, 1908

MEDINI BANDHAY, Apl. 6th, 1908.

> PALLIVASI, Apl. 1st, 1906.

ANUSILAN, Apl. 3rd, 1908.

BASUMATI, Apl. 8rd, 1906.

BIRBHUM VARTA, Apl. 4th, 1908.

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KHULNAVASI, Apl. 4th, 1908.

The Khulnavasi [Khulna] of the 4th April invites the attention of the Government to the great scarcity of water Water scarcity in Khulna. that now prevails in the Khulna district, especially in the subdivision of Satkhira. Numbers of men are dying of cholera as a result of having to drink filthy water.

NATAK, Apl. 4th, 1908.

65. The Nayak [Calcutta] of the 4th April says: Though mortality from plague this year is quite "Boycott of the present Munilow, cholera and small-pox are creating great

havoc in Calcutta. The season of the ravages by the Municipality is yet to come. The time for the re-assessment of the taxes is at hand. No petition or private influences will prevail with the assessors. Let every one "boycott the present Muncipal law," with a view to render its provisions futile.

RATNAKAR, Apl. 4th, 1908.

66. The Ratnakar [Asansol] of the 4th April invites the attention of the local Municipality to the insanitary condition of Sanitation of Asansol. the roads at Asansol, which are not properly cleaned and watered. The drains also are in a filthy state, and the want of a sufficient supply of drinking water is keenly felt by the local public and is the main cause of the prevalence of cholera and small-pox in that town. The paper suggests that either the number of wells should be increased, or that the town should be given a supply of filtered water.

SAMMILANI, Apl. 4th, 1908.

67. The Sammilani [Serampore] of the 4th April complains of the inconvenience caused to the public owing to there The ferry-ghat at Utterpara, being only one boat at the ferryghât at Uttarpara.

SAMMILANI. Apl. 4th, 1908.

SAMDHYA.

Apl. 4th, 1908.

The Sammilani [Serampore] of the 4th April invites the attention of the Local Board to the perfunctory way in which The bridge at Balundi. the bridge at Balundi (in Serampore) has been built, which makes it absolutely unsafe for traffic.

Water scarcity at Jorgram (in Burdwan).

69. A correspondent at the Sandhya Calcutta of the 4th April writes that great scarcity of water prevails at Jorgram (in Burdwan) and that though the people have to pay the road cess and irrigation cess the District Board seems to be quite indifferent to their distress.

CHINSUBA VABTAVAHA, Apl. 5th, 1908.

70. The Chineura Vartavaha Chineura of the 5th April complains of the great inconvenience caused to the people of Water-scarcity at Rameswarpur Rameswarpur and Sripur (in Hooghly), on account and Sripur (in Hooghly). of the scarcity of water and asks the Local Boards

to have a number of wells excavated there. Cholera has already broken out at the latter place and its neighbourhood, and prompt action is necessary.

DAILY HITAVADI. Apl. 5th, 1908.

71. The Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 5th April says: - The supply of filtered water in the Northern section of Calcutta is Supply of water in Calcutta. very meagre during the day, and more than sufficient at night. This curious arrangement has its parallel only in the fable in which we hear of persons sleeping during the day and walking about at night.

PORULIA DARPAN, Apl. 6th, 1908.

72. Cholera, says the Purulia Darpan [Purulia] of the 6th April, is again raging fearfully at Purulia after an interval of some Cholera at Purulis. days.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

SANJIVANI, Apl. 2nd, 1908.

73. The Sanjivani [Calcutta] protests against the appointment of a European of the name of Mr. Halliday as Manager The Sarail Estate. of the late Raja Ashutosh Nath Roy's Estate in Eastern Bengal under the Court of Wards to the exclusion of the natural claims of an Indian to that office. It then proceeds:-

Mr Halliday has not taken up his quarters in the pucca building which already exists on the zamindar's estate at Sarail. But instead has built a bungalow for himself for Rs. 4,500. Furthermore his wife will not live at Sarall, and preparations are in progress to build her a big house at Brahman-

baria. Although the late Raja had some able men amongst his Amla Mr. Halliday has taken in four men of his own on high salaries. Two expert accountants who were employed during the late Raja's lifetime on Rs. 25

and Rs. 20, have been replaced by two new men on Rs. 75 and Rs. 60, respectively. A new head-clerk has been appointed, and a new post of Assistant Manager created. In short, where Rs. 400 used to suffice, Rs. 1,000 is now being spent.

(g)-Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

The Mihir-o-Sudhakar [Calcutta] of the Srd April complains against MIRIB-O-SUDHARAE, the way in which land is being acquired for the Land acquisition for a light railway at Basirhat. construction of a light railway from Basirhat (in the 24-Parganas) to Hosanabad. The paper alleges that lands are being taken from the people without any previous notice, and that the Engineer and the Amin Babu threatened the ignorant people with prosecution if they protested against the assessments.

75. The Khulnavasi [Khulna] of the 4th April condemns the unwillingness of the authorities to re-excavate the Bhairab The Bhairab river and the Aliriver and to put up a lock-gate across the Alipur

pur Canal. Canal at Khulna. The Ratnakar [Asansol] of the 4th April suggests that the Govern-76. ment should ask the Indian railways to carry grain Suggestion about reduced rates and other food stuff at a reduced rate of freight, so of freight on railways during the famine long as famine exists in India.

The Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 6th April asks the authorities of the Eastern Bengal State Railway to construct Construction of godowns at the godowns at the Kalighat station for the safety of Kalighat station. goods. The want of godowns caused much loss to

the rice merchants last year. 78. Referring to the complaint of an English journal that the arable High Bargarat lands in India are not well irrigated and to the The irrigation of arable lands in Statesman reputation of the same, the Hindi India. Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 6th April says that whatever gain may accrue to the foreign grain dealers from irrigation, the Indians do not sufficiently profit by it, inasmuch as the prevalence of famine

and the consequent outcry for food are always rampant in the country. 79. The Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 8th April publishes a letter from a correspondent in which it is alleged that a An allegation against a female female booking clerk at the Howrah station was booking clerk. levying a tax of one pice from each and every

passenger booking for the 6-13 train on the 26th March, and refusing to sell a ticket to anyone who would not or could not pay the pice.

(h)—General.

80. Noting Sir Harvey Adamson's opinion as expressed in the Viceregal Council that "whipping" as a Judicial punishment Sir Harvey Adamson in the Viceshould be allowed to continue in force in the cases of unnatural offences, inasmuch as such offences are generally committed in connection with women in India, the Bharat Mitra [Calcutta] of the 21st March writes that nothing can be more defamatory to the Indians than this remark of Sir Harvey. Granting that the power of controlling their passions is not so strong in the Indians now as it had formerly been, owing to unfavourable effect of bad company, it is inconceivable, says the paper, how the Law member of the Viceregal Council ventured to cast such a reflection on their character, forgetting the doings of his own race. From the Parliamentary statistics of England, it appears that in the year 1890 in every village in that country, having one and a half lakh of population, unnatural offences were committed upon as many as 40 girls of 13 years of age. Now, had such an offence been rampant in India, it ought to have, having regard to its immense population appeared in 8,000 instances. But such is not the case. In connection with the few that are sometime reported in the country, it is the Englishmen and the lowest class Muhammadans that are the offenders. So, it is very surprising that the Hon'ble Member was not

Apl. 3rd, 1908.

KHULNAVASI, April 4th 1908.

RATHAKAB, Apl. 4th, 1988.

DAILY HITAVADI, Apl. 6th, 1908.

DARLY HITVADI, Apl. 8th, 190%

BEABAT MITSA. Mar. 21st, 1908.

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ashamed in casting such a slur upon the Indians, in face of the foregoing circumstances. Surely, the resentment caused by this offensive remark of Sir Harvey will ring in every nerve of the Indian people.

PALLIVABTA, Mar. 29th, 1908. 81. Considering that the reduction of the salt-tax has enormously increased the sale of salt, the Pallivarta [Bongong] of the 29th March suggests that the tax should be abolished altogether.

PALLIVARTA, Mar. 29th 1908. 82. The Pallivarta [Bougong] of the 29th March complains against the inconvenience caused to the public by the conversion of the Moheshpur Post Office into a Branch Post Office. This Post Office serves Moheshpur, which has a population of 4180 people, and also 31 other villages; and nearly Rs. 2,500 worth of Money orders are despatched from this Post Office, and it is, therefore, injudicious to

re duce status.

BANKURA DAAPAN, April 1st, 1908. 83. The Bankura Darpon [Bankura] of the 1st April writes that the distress of the middle class people in the Bankura district knows no bounds. Special measures should be taken for the relief of the sufferings of these

people. The distress in Raipur, Khatra and adjoining places is very acute, and subscriptions should be collected from all sources in aid of the sufferers.

BANKURA DURPAN, Apl. 1et, 1908. A village panchayet suspended in Eastern Bengal.

Mr. Morley denied all knowledge of the circular said to have been issued by the Government of

Eastern Bengal and Assam requiring panchayets to prosecute swadeshi dealers, yet the Subdivisional Officer of Chandpur, writes the Bankura Darpan. [Bankura] of the 1st April, suspended a village panchayet on the ground that far from taking steps to prevent the boycott of bideshi goods he actually encourages it.

SAUDHYA, Apl. 2nd, 1908. 85. The Sandhya [Colcutta] of the 2nd April deprecates any exultation at the contemplated separation of Judicial and Executive functions. It calls to memory the undue severity to political offenders shown by Judges

like Messrs. Cargill, Cuming, Kingsford and Rampini who are not under the control of the executive, and remarks that in spite of all laws the officers who eat the Feringhi's salt are bound to deal severely with men who jeopardise the Feringhi's interests and that whether the jndiciary be or be not under the control of the executive.

8ABJIVANI, Apl. 2nd, 1908. 86. Commenting on the fact that the current Eastern Bengal budget

Shows a deficit of 45 lakhs the Sanjivani [Calcutta]

of the 2nd April writes:—

Sei Sri Vishfu Priya
-O-Aranda Bazar
Patrika,
April 2nd, 1908.

This is only the beginning of the evil.

87. Commenting on the budget of Eastern Bengal and Assam the Sri Sri

Vishnu Priyo-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika [Calcutta | of
the Budget of Eastern Bengal
the 2nd April finds fault with the Government for
the 2nd April finds fault with the Government for

having allotted only three lakes of rupees to sanitation, sanctioning at the same time an increase in the police forces. Perhaps Government wants to persecute the people thoroughly with the help of the police.

APUSILAN, Apl. 3rd, 1908. 88. A perusal of the budget statement presented to the Bengal Legislative

Council, writes the Anusilan [Calcutta] of the 3rd April, convinces any one that the Financial Secretary makes no attempt to make it an interesting reading. The expenditure for the Police has increased but no reform worthy of the name has been effected in that Department. The amount allotted to Education is extremely small. If the people had any voice in the administration, then the authorities could never have pushed education to the back ground.

ANUSILAN. Apl. 3rd, 1908. The separation of the Judicial and Executive functions.

The separation of the Judicial and executive functions the Anusilan [Calcutta] of the 3rd April says that Sir Harvey has failed to give satisfaction by his proposal. His pronouncement on the subject was vague and indecisive. The old familiar plea of want of founds, the question of official prestigé and all other objections to the scheme were all present in

his speech. Has Sir Harvey noticed how the scheme may be given effect to without incurring additional expenditure, as Mr. R. C. Dutt has pointed out?

90. The quartering of punitive police at any place, writes the Anusilan [Calcutta] of the 3rd April, betrays the worth-Government and the punitive lessness of the police and the officials of that place. What a deal of misery the punitive police have police in Eastern Bengal.

brought upon the Hindu villagers in Mymensingh! It is the Hindus who have incurred the dire displeasure of the authorities. It is the crooked-minded officials who have made such an invidious distinction between Hindus and Musalmans. In Barisal, the burden of the punitive police has fallen heavily upon the villagers of Baufal, Wazirpur and Jhalakathi, and many have been ruined.

91. Government well knows, writes the Anusilan [Calcutta] of the 3rd April, that people in this country, when driven to the verge of starvation, feed on roots and Governments' attitude towards the famine-stricken Indians. vegetables, but does nothing to alleviate the misery. The greater regret is that notwithstanding this deplorable condition

of the people, certain officials imagine that the country is marching steadily towards a state of prosperity.

92. Referring to the incidence of the punitive police tax at Jhalakati on the Hindus who are known to have Swadeshi The punitive police at Jhalakati, proclivities, the Anusilan [Calcutta] of the 3rd and the Government officials. April says that the people should not be blamed if they think that the officials are eager to put down the Swadeshi agitation

and re-introduce belati articles at that place. 93. The Anusilan [Calcutta] the 3rd April points out, that while Egypt pays only 22 lakhs ont of a total expenditure The cost of the British army in of 90 lakhs of rupees for the British army in Egypt and in India—a contrast. that country exclusive of the expenses for passage

to and from England, the rest being met by England, India has to bear the whole expenditure for the British urmy stationed in it. The British army in India are employed outside India, but the army in Egypt cannot be employed elsewhere. This is because India has no ma bap. 94. The Anusilan [Calcutta] of the 3rd April writes:—

The rulers now perceive how disastrous have The effects of the partition of been the effects of the partition of Bengal to Bengal. themselves and also to the people. Before the parti-

tion, five crores and a few lakes of rupees granted by the Government of India were required for the expenses of the administration. But after the partition eleven crores of rupees have been granted. If Bengal had not been partitioned, and if this vast sum had been granted by the Government of India, the financial difficulty which is now being felt would not have occurred, and enough money might have been available for carrying out useful reforms for the good of the people, as also for the relief of the faminestricken.

How basedless the grounds for the partition which Government put forward were, will now be clearly perceived by every body. The large deficit that occurred last year, and that is expected next year, show the difficult situation into which Government has fallen. The excessive expenditure was caused by the new arrangements necessitated by the formation of the new Province, as also by the expenses of the Swadeshi cases. The people may go to perdition and nobody cares. Government has swallowed poison willingly, and the end cannot fail to be bitter.

95. Writing at some length on the budget speeches, the Dainik Chandrika DAINIE CHANDRIE [Calcutta] of the 3rd April highly praises His The Viceroy's sympathy with Excellency the Viceroy for his sympathetic spirit honest swadeshi. which was amply in evidence in the calm and sweet words that fell from him at the Council. His attitude is the very reverse of that of Lord Curzon who was haughty, ambitious and boastful. It is quite

evident that both Mr. Morley und Lord Minto are quite willing to help all honest swadeshi. It is the excesses on the part of the people that necessitate the adoption of harsh measures on the part of Government.

AMUBILAN, April 3rd, 1908.

ANUBILAN, April 3rd, 1908.

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AULY HITAVADI, Apl. 3rd, 1908.

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Apl. 3rd, 1908.

Mr. Morley's recent reply to Mr. O' Grady's questions in Parliament regarding recent prosecutions for sedition in India, makes the Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the Mr. Morley and officials on the 3rd April remark:—

Mr. Morley is merely a puppet in the bands of the officials in India. To look to him for the redress of official vagaries is hopeless.

MITAVADI,

97. The new rules introduced by Mr. Newlands into the Government Telegraph offices, writes the Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 3rd April, are so arbitrary and tyrannical as Mr. Newlands' new rules for the Telegraph offices. to drive the poor employés in those offices to refuse

to work unless those rules are abolished. Seeing that all their representations and prayers have gone for nothing, they have taken up a determined attitude. Further development are anxiously expected.

HITAVADI,

98. Referring to a recent raid committed by robbers upon certain Hindus of Sankargarh near Peshwar in the course of which Frontier raids and inability of two Hindus were killed and two more were wound-Government to stop them. ed, the Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 3rd April says

that the best efforts of the authorities have failed to put a stop to these excesses, and there appears little hope of the state of terror that prevails being removed in the near future.

HITAVADI, Apl. 3rd, 1908. 99. Referring to the Durbar held at Dacca on the 24th March last at which titles were bestowed upon deserving Hindus The Durbar at Dacca. and Musalmans, the Hitzvadi [Calcutta] of the 3rd

April says that the authorities have committed a serious blunder by conferring the great majority of these titles on Hindus. The Musalmans, who are proud of the new love which Government professes for them, have been greatly pained at this treatment.

Referring to the report that Sir Herbert Risley has been placed on special duty in the preparation of a despatch Sir Herbert Risley on special to the Secretary of State for India, from the opinions received from the Provincial Governments on the question of the expansion of the Indian Legislative Council, the Hitavadi

Calcutta of the 3rd April says:—

Sir Herbert Risley, the maker of circulars, is well known throughout India. His proficiency in machiavellian policy and the intoxication of his imperialistic pride are notorious, and it must be said therefore that the work of inditing the despatch has fallen into worthy hands. We can make bold to say that the despatch, prepared under such auspices, will be most acceptable to Mr. Morley.

Government and the sign of the

101. Referring to the observation made by His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech at the last convocation of the Calcutta University that "education must move with the times" the Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 3rd April

writes :-

If education must move with the times, may we ask why administration should not also suit the times? Is it not a fact that we have been impelled by the times to cry against the policy of divide-and-rule and the unjust and despotic administration that we have? Are not the assassinations of Kings and high officials in Europe, the difiance of the Russian Tzar and his autocratic power and the constant rise of new republics in America, the inevitable

results of the irresistible march of time? We too say with the rulers that the forces which time brings with it are irresistible. It is madness to expect that a horse trained to run a race should stand still when the rider strikes it with the whip. The present unrest in the country is an admitted fact. But who is responsible for it, pray? Are not your crooked policy, your selfishness, your want of love for the people and your failure to move with the times in matters of administration solely responsible for it? You did not listen to the prayers of the Indian National Congress, you flouted public opinion by partitioning Bengal, you dispersed the Barisal Conference and did not hesitate to break our heads with the help of the police; how after such incidents you presume to expect our loyalty, is a thing which passes our understanding.

HITAVADI. ▲pl. 3rd, 1908,

HITAVADI. Apr. 3rd, 1908. rliament ition in of the

But the times have opened our eyes. O Englishmen, reflect for a moment how you have deteriorated. If we simply repeat what you have taught us, you are terror-struck and hold us guilty of sedition. Do you not see how reckless the people have become, that the lal topi and black koorta have no longer any terrors for them? Do not Englishmen find time to think of the future even now? Has not time any lesson for them?

His Excellency the Viceroy would do well to bear one thing in mind. The black stain begotten of the system of administration prevailing in India which has come upon English character, has cast its shadow on the hearts of Indians. Let that stain disappear and the hearts of Indians will be as pure

as ever.

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The Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 3rd April has the following:-102. To stop the spread of the plague in the

The Chief Plague Officer in Punjab Government appointed in 1905 a Chief the Panjab. Plague Officer. Needless to say that the officer is a European. He was appointed for three years and the salary attached to the post must have been respectable, although we are not aware of its amount. His term of office expired on the 21st March last, but as the plague still continued, the Punjab Government applied to the Government of India for an extension of the service of the Chief Plague Officer, for a further period of three years. The Government of India and Mr. Morley have sanctioned the proposal. The Punjab Government says that if within this period the plague should disappear, the service of the Chief Plague Officer will be dispensed with. We, however, are prepared to give an assurance to the Punjab Government and declare that it will not have to undergo that mortification. For, being an inseparable companion of poverty and famine, the plague bids fair to make its home in India as long as the sun and the moon may last, and therefore those white men who, for India's good, may condescend to cross the seas and set foot on Indian soil once, will not have to go back for want of employment.

103. A writer in the Mihir-o-sudhakar [Calcutta] of the 3rd April condemns MIHIB-O-SUDHAKAR, the separation of Judicial and Executive functions, Separation of Judicial and Exewhich, he holds, will only lead to corruption and oppression. Everyone knows the corrupt cutive functions. practices that prevail in the Courts of Small Causes, and these will now be on

This is the conclusion at which we have arrived after a varied experience.

the increase. The new scheme will benefit only rich people.

104. Referring to the deficit in the budget of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Soltan | Calcutta] of the 3rd The deficit in the budget of April asks, is the deficit due to expenditure incurred Eastern Bengal and Assam.

by Government to ameliorate the condition of the people? No; money is being needlessly spent in strengthening the already too strong police force and in all sorts of absurd and vexatious criminal prosecutions of the swadesists. Who will pay for this deficit in the budget? It will necessitate additional taxation in some form or other. Let those who support the partition pay for it.

105. Referring to the proposed separation of the judicial and executive functions, the Soltan [Calcutta] of the 3rd April is

Separation of judical and execueminently pleased to find that the Moslem League tive functions. has supported the proposal which has long been advocated by the Congress. Anti-Hindu papers like the Mihir-O-Sudhakar will surely raise their voice against it because it was the Hindus who were the first to cry for this reform.

106. Referring to the recent riot at Peshawar, the Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 4th April remarks:-

The fear of the cudgel. Of the 94 arrests made, 40 who were Afridis, have been released on their Chiefs having consented to pay for the things looted by these men, while the rest who were British subjects shall be placed on their trial. This differential treatment of the persons is inspired by the fear of the cudgel. Very impartial justice this!

107. Government, says the Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 4th April, will go

about with the hat and play the beggar only when Creation of new berths for Euthe people are starving. But it has always money enough for creating fresh berths for Europeans. ropeans in a year of famine.

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elp of the is a thing Indeed, in this year of famine, the post of a Postmaster-General is being created for the Central Provinces. An Inspector-General of Excise is also to be appointed, not to mention the creation of some more posts with fat pay.

BANGAVASI, Apl. 4th, 1908. The Forest Regulations in the Punjab, says that the attempt to increase the income of the Forest Department, which had a marked fall last year, is a sign of the greediness of Government. This greediness on the part of the authorities will

some day land them in serious difficulties.

BANGAVASI, Apl. 4th, 1908.

109. The District Magistrate of Cuttack, says the Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 4th April, would do well to remember the words of Sir William Moore, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, to the effect that the District Magistrate must answer for any death from starvation in his district occurring through the neglect of duty on his own part or on the part of his

subordinates.

BANGAVASI, Apl. 4th, 1908. Adamson's speech at the last meeting of the Separation of Judicial and Executive functions.

Imperial Legislative Council, says that the manner in which Sir Harvey has proposed to separate the two functions is not calculated to bear good fruits. It hopes to deal with the

matter in a later issue.

BEARAT MITRA, Apl. 4th, 1908. Viceregal Council, the Bharat Mitra [Calcutta] of the Ath April remarks that after refuting the views of the non-official members on the cause of famine in India, His Excellency the Viceroy observed that the grain scarcity in the country was due to the failure of rain, and, complimenting Lord Kitchener on his estimate of the Military expenditure, said that it was not wise to sheath the sword and to allow it to get rusty, because of the cessation of hostility. So, the requests of the non-official members of the Council were allowed to go unheeded and the curtain then fell to be drawn up again in the next year.

BEAART MITRA, Apl. 4th, 1908.

112. Referring to the statement lately presented at the Viceregal Council, regarding the separation of the Executive and the The separation of the Judicial Judicial functions, the Bharat Mitra | Calcutta | of and the Executive functions. the 4th April remarks that though the final result of the separation cannot at present be determined, yet reflecting upon the last paragraph of the scheme, one is reminded of the oft-repeated saying: "With due regard for the advice of the jury, the gutter will run its usual course." It was to escape from the clutches of the Executive that the people cried for this reform in administration, but having regard to the above they would hardly expect to gain their object, inasmuch as even after the separation of the two functions in the way suggested the power of the District Officers to make people enter into recognizance under section 107, to send the nationalists to jail on the charge of sedition under section 108, to disperse any public meetings at their pleasure under section 127, and to take proceedings in reference to the land disputes under section 185, will remain intact. So that this proposal leaves sufficient margin for the Executive to undulge in highhandedness, and the people in the same position to suffer on account of miscarriage of justice.

BHARAT MITRA. Apl. 4th, 1908. 113. The Magistrate of Lahore, says the Bharat Mitra [Calcutta] of the 4th April, is astonished that the private talk he had lately had with Ajit Singh has found its way into the press. But how else would the authorities give

up this habit of speaking nonsense, if this be not done!

BRARAT MITRA, Apl. 4th, 1908. The reason why Mr. Wynch, the Collector of Sub-Collectorate at Tuticorin.

The reason why Mr. Wynch, the Collector of Tinevelly, who had only lately himself selected the site for building a Court-house at Tuticorin, is already in full swing at that place, and it would gain still further strength to the great loss of the English merchants should this be done, as the number of pleaders would then increase to the encouragement of the nationalists.

There is a rumour in Calcutta, says the Bharat Mitra [Calcutta] of 115.

the 4th April, that Government has in purpose to deport about three hundred Indians, including some of the Editors of the Native papers, to South

Africa, and that a list of such persons has probably been made up.

116. To criticise a Government writes the Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 4th April, is but to cry in the wilderness. The Budget of Eastern Bengal It is the custom with Government to prepare its Budget, present it to the Council, and then let the and Assam.

un-official members say what they have to say on it, though it never cares to take their advice. But all the same we will say a few words on the Budget of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The Government of that province has sanctioned Rs. 1,28,000 for the Criminal Investigation Department, though the amount for 1906-07 was Rs. 53,000 and for 1907-08 Rs. 1,10,000. Nobody knows what the officers of this Department do, it being a fact that they are never able to detect any criminal. No doubt they get fat salaries and employ their time in trying to throttle the swadeshi.

The expenses for the Police Department amounted to Rs. 15,48,000 in 1906-07, and they swelled up to Rs. 16,57,000 in 1907-08. The amount allotted to this Department for this year is Rs. 17,93,000. This increase of the expenditure is not due to any reform that has been carried out in the Police by the appointment of new and able officers in that Department, for the Police of Eastern Bengal continues to be a notoriously worthless lot. There has indeed been a considerable strengthening of the staff by the addition of 258 men, but the object of all this is perhaps to repress the swadeshi.

Before the partition of Bengal, there used to be a Commissioner in each of the different Divisions of Eastern Bengal, and the expenses of Administration

used to be Rs. 3,30,000.

The rumoured deportation of

three hundred Indians.

The Commissioners are still there, but the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor has brought the expenses up to Rs. 11,53,000. Roughly speaking, the partition has increased the annual expenses of that province by about Rs. 12,00,000.

The amount sanctioned for Government buildings is Rs. 1,13,77,000. It

is India's money and can be wasted with impunity.

117. The Dainik Chandrika [Calcutta] of the 4th April hears from reliable DAINIE CHANDRIKA sources that District Magistrates in Eastern Bengal Confidential clerks of District have got confidential clerks who are in touch Magistrates in East Bengal. with the police. The ostensible object to employ these confidential clerks is to put down the Swadeshi by all means. The budget has shown the deplorable condition of finance in Eastern Bengal; why theu misuse the public money on these newfangeed means of securing the so-called officiency of administration?

118. The Hindusthan [Calcutta] of the 4th April commends Lord Minto for the sober tone in which he defended Govern-The last Budget debate. ment in the last Budget debate and hails the proposed separation of the Judicial and Executive functions as a step in advance

for which Government deserves all credit.

119. The Nayak [Calcutta] of the 4th April is glad to hear from reliable sources that the Hon'ble Babu Radha Charan Pal The would-be Secretary, to the will succeed Babu Raj Kumar Sarbadhicary as British Indian Association, Secretary to the British Indian Association. Radha

Charan Babu is the worthy son of a worthy father.

120. Referring to the memorial submitted to the Director-General of the Post office in India by the clerks working in the A memorial to the Director-General of the Post-office in India. office of the Postmaster-General, Bengal, praying that the number of posts carrying a salary of Rs. 100 may be increased, and that the minimum pay for clerks may be fixed at Rs. 30, the Ratnakar [Asansol] of the 4th April says that the memorial deserves every consideration, as the high prices that now rule all over India make it quite

impossible for people with small incomes to live in comfort. 121. The Sammilani [Serampur] of the 4th April publishes a letter from a correspondent contradicating the allegations made in a previous issue of that paper against the

Deputy Magistrate of Arambagh (in Serampur).

BHARAT MITRA, April 4th, 1906

DAILY HITAVADI. April 4th, 1908,

HINDUSTRAN, April 4th, 1908,

NATAK. April 4th, 1908.

RATNAKAR.

SAMMILANI, April 4th, 1908.

Allegations against the Deputy
Magistrate of Arambagh,

The paper has also received a few other letters all meant to defend the conduct of the Magistrate in connection with the recent case of picketing against some young men. But the paper is not convinced of the Magistrate being totally free from any blame, and condemns his quartering a punitive police force at Arambagh although there were no satisfactory grounds for such a measure.

SONAR BHABAT, April 4th, 1906.

122. Referring to the desire of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam to appoint Muhammadans to ministerial Muhammadans for ministerial posts in all Government offices, the Sonar Bharat posts in Eastern Bengal. [Howrah] of the 4th April says:—

This desire has been carried to excess. Even though no special test was insisted upon, and success at the F. A. examination was considered sufficient for a Muhammadan candidate, yet not a single Muhammadan could be found for the Accountant-General's office. Mr. Nathan, the Commissioner of Dacca, has at last written to Nawab Salimulla to find Muhammadan candidates for ministerial offices. Government's love for Muhammadans has apparently gone further than that of the uxorious hasband for his favourite wife.

SONAR BHARAT, April 4 , 1908.

123. Referring to the transfer of Mr. Clarke from Mymensingh, the Sonar Bharat [Howrah] of the 4th April says Transfer of Mr. Clarke from that Mr. Clarke has been found out at last. This Mymensingh. redoubtable knight who made his escape from Mymensingh by night under police guard for fear of being shot like Mr. Allen has been thought unfit to have charge of a big district like Mymensingh. The jungle of Assam is the place for him. The authorities of East Bengal have

DAILY HITAVADI, April 5th, 1908.

April 5th, 1908.

been, it is hoped, cured of the jaundice in their eye. 124. Referring to the transfer of Mr. Jack, the late Sub divisional Officer at Barh, from Behar to Eastern Bengal the Daily Mr. Jack to Transfer of Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 5th April says:—

Eastern Bengal. This Mr. Jack once used insulting language to a barrister-at-law and had at last to apologise for it. All unmannerly Civilians are, it seems, to be transferred to Eastern Bengal. This is one of

the advantages of the Partition. DAILY HITAVADI,

The Secretary of State on in-

creasing the strength of the

British army in India.

125. Referring to the conversation that took place between Sirdar Ajit Sing and the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore the

Ajit Sing and the Deputy Daily Hitavadi | Calcutta | of the 5th April says: Commissioner of Lahore. What could the Deputy Commissioner mean by asking Ajit Singh: "Are you Jesus Christ?" We imagine he wants to put

on Ajit's head a crown of thorns and next to crucify him.

HITAVARTA, April 5th, 1908. 126. Regarding the fact of the Secretary of State having in course of the interlocution in Parliament referred to the recommendation of the Royal Commission to increase the strength of the English army in India, the Hitavarta [Calcutta] of the 5th April invites the

attention of Government to the reply returned on its behalf some time ago in the Viceregal Council to Mr. Gokhale's proposal as to decreasing the strength of the standing army in the country, on the ground of Russia having become a less formidable power than it had been before its defeat in the Russo-Japanese war. The reply was that Russia was as powerful as ever, and that it may be preparing itself for the invasion of India. But why is it considered necessary to increase the strength of the army now that the "Lion" and the "Bear" are on friendly terms with each other?

HITAVARTA, April 5th, 1908.

127. In continuation of the same, the Hitavarta [Calcutta] of the 5th April asks when the fear of the Russian invasion of The incresse of British force in India has now, practically, ceased to exist, and India.

when the condition of the Indian people is day by day improving, and also when there is no apprehension of any invasion into the country from outside, why is not Government going to curtail the military expenses? The paper says that this year the decrease is shown only in the small amount of a million-and-a-half. And from this it appears that the British Army stationed in India is not so much for the good of the latter as for the protection of the British power outside this country, inasmuch as in case of war the soldiers are recruited from the Indian army for active service elsewhere; such being the case, why does not England defray half of the expenses incurred on account of the maintenance of the British army in 128. Referring to the separation of the Executive and the Judicial functions regarding which a proposition statement was lately presented at the Viceregal Council, the Hitavarta | Calcutta | of the 5th April writes:—

Reflecting upon Sir Harvey Adamson's pronouncements: "But the inevitable result of the present system is that criminal trials, effecting the general peace of the district, are not always conducted in the atmosphere of impartiality which should pevade a Court of Justice," it appears that they have now been able to realize the defect underlying the combination of the Executive and the Judicial functions which we have, invariably, been pointing out to the offence of the Englishmen. But why is it that the functions are going to be separated only in Bengal and not in the other parts of India which are equally suffering from their combination? In reply to this, Sir Harvey urges that this is because Bengal took lead in the agitation for the separation of the functions, and because it is here that the Magistrates generally interfere in the administration of the Police. But the answer is far from being satisfactory. Just see what happened in the Punjab owing to the combination of these two functions, and what is going on at Tuticorin as a result of the same.

The scheme regarding the separation has been forwarded to the Government of the East and West Bengal, for the expression of their views in this connection and stands liable to modification. For the present, we reserve criticism on the subject, except in so far that according to the scheme the number of the chief District Officers, which is two at present, will increase to three, entailing an unnecessary additional expense on the part of Government. The better arrangement would have been to invest the District Judge with full powers in reference to the judicial matter, leaving the Collector to deal only with the

executive.

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Depradation still going on on the fronter.

Calcutta of the 5th April says that not with standing the roaring of the "British Lion" the inroads of the fronter, as it is only lately that they have looted the houses of some of the Hindus of Peshawar, of whom two have been killed and two

wounded. This is the result of disarming the subject people. Oh, that

Government may learn an object lesson from this!

could be expected from the interview "?

130. Noting that the Government of the Punjab has secured sanction of the Secretary of state to extend the terms of Retention of the European the services of the European Plague Officers in the Plague officers in the Punjab.

The Secretary of state to extend the terms of the Secretary of the European Plague Officers in the province, on the ground that plague is still continuing there, the Hitvarta [Calcutta] of the 5th April sarcastically says that the plague will remain for good in India, side by side with famine and national poverty, so that the white-skinned people who land in that country after crossing seven oceans to enjoy the blessings of life there, will not have to return home for want of employment and the Punjab Government will not

have to be concerned on their account.

131. The Governor of Madras, says the Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the

The Governor of Madras and the representatives of the people.

Some representatives of the people.

Some representatives of the people.

Some representatives of the people in connection with the Tinnevelly and Tuticorin disturbances. Referring to the competition between the British India and the Swadeshi Steamer Companies, the Governor said that Government officials will maintain towards both an attitude of perfect impartiality. He justified all the steps taken to put down the riots and to re-establish peace. Punitive police, he said, could not be removed without danger to the public peace. The paper remarks "What more

132. Commenting upon the Bill introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative

Scheme regarding the manage.

ment of religious endowments in India.

Council, regarding the management of the religious endowments, the Hindi Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 6th April writes:—

We just enter upon the criticism of the proposed legislation as we did on the one of an identical nature presented by Ananda Charlu some time ago-Dr. Rash Bihari Ghosh is a great supporter of the Congress. This year he went down to Surat in full preparation for presiding over the Congress meeting. The Congress has, invariably, been advocating self-government in India and

HITAVARTA, April 5th, 1908.

HITVARIA, April 5th, 1908.

HITVARTA, April 5th, 1998.

BAILY HITAVADI

BIFDI BANGAVASI]
April 6th, 1966.

had it not been for its ending in a fiasco, last time, the resolution regarding swarajya would have been unanimously passed at the Surat meeting. Therefore the question is whether it would be compatible with the popular aspiration for self-government or swrrajya to seek the help of an alien ruler in the management of religious endowments. Generally, Government acts contrary to the splendid promises held out in the speeches delivered on its behalf. How far can it then command respect from the people and what would they think of it noticing such a difference between its words and deeds?

The Congress Babus generally emphasize the advisability of settling private disputes by arbitration. Now does not this action of theirs fall foul of the same? They consider themselves men of wisdom and learning and the representatives of the people. Also, they make it a point to show to others that they are much esteemed in their community. But will they be able to verify their assertion if such be their actions? The religious endowments are the national property, their donors and administratives are both local people. So, if these Babus see anything wrong in their administration, they should point out the same to those who deal with them without any hesitation.

HINDI BANGAVASI, April 6th, 1908.

133. The Hindi Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 4th April reports that of the 64 persons, viz., 40 Afridis and 24 Indians British Certain arrests made on the subjects who were recently arrested for committing Frontier Provinces. loot on the frontier provinces, while the former

have been let off on the intercession of their elders on the ground of their being too young to resist temptation, the latter are being proceeded against for the offence. So that the mighty are everywhere dreaded.

HIPDI BAYGAYASI, Mar. 6th, 1906.

134. The Hindi Bangavasi | Calcutta of the 6th April reports that the inroads of the Afridis on the frontier provinces has The inroads of the Afridis not as yet ceased. Lately, they plundered the still rampant on the frontier. houses of eleven Hindus gentlemen in the district of

Peshawar, taking one of them captive. Many have as a result got poor and indigent. But still the local Executive are proud of their administration.

DAILS HITAYADI. April 7th, 190.,

DAILY HITAVADL.

April 8th, 1908.

135. The Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 7th April in reporting that the Factory Commission is about to close its public The Factory Commission. sittings, remarks: "We can make bold to say that

the results of this Commission will not be beneficial to factory proprietors." 136. The Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 8th April says:-

While, on the one hand, the clerks of the Post-offices in Calcutta have founded a club called the Postal Employés' Club The grievances of Postal clerks. for joint action to have their grievances redressed, the Presidency Post Master is reported to have told a representative of the Statesman that the clerks had no legitimate grievance. The authorities have always made due provisions for promotion and have at present a scheme nnder consideration for the increment of the pay of all Postal clerks. Can it be

The Feringki would let you condemn

true that the clerks have really no grievances? 137. The Sundhya [Calcutta] of the 8th April writes:—

BAYDETA, April, 8th, 1906,

Allegations against the Excise drinking in the strongest terms, but as soon as Department at Poons. you tried to persuade men not to drink or implored them not to enter into grog-shops, he would punish you severely. Some boys of Poona formed themselves into a band, and standing near a grog-shop asked many people to give up drinking. Forthwith the Feringhi Assistant Magistrate of Poona came upon the scene, assaulted some of the boys and arrested them. Several cases are now pending against the boys and one of them has been fined. The Feringhi minds nothing if you go to ruin, but you must not injure his commercial interest on any account. He professes to be anxious for your welfare, but in reality he wants only to earn money. If you stand in his way, he will arrest you and shut you up in jail. Thus indeed is the Feringhi making himself known to us in divers ways, but still we do not care to take him for what he is. Even now we blindly obey what the Feringh says and are anxious to court his favour. It is a pity that none of us has as yet been able to realise that the Feringhi can never have any kindly feeling for us. These young men of Poona were guilty of nothing but having persuaded men to give up the pernicious habit of drinking; and for this they are being perseced and have to stutand in the dock like any ordinary felon.

must say that we are living in the greatest happiness and peace, or else we shall have to go to jail and work on the oil-mill there. It is impossible to understand how people will be able to live in a country where men are sent to jail simply for asking others to give up drinking. The Feringhi wants to facilitate the sale of intoxicating liquors, and such indeed are the rules of slavery that the pious Hindu has to obey him. What a misfortune indeed!

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138. The Sandhya [Calcutta] of the 8th April contains an account of the alleged persecution of some young men belonging to the Temperance Association of Poona, who are being tried for having prevented people from buytrate of Poona.

to have been beaten by Mr. Anderson, the Assistant Magistrate of Poona.

SANDRYA, Apl. 8th, 1908.

III.-LEGISLATION.

139. The Whipping Bill, says the Murshidabad Hituishini [Murshidabad] of the 2nd April, has fallen far below the expectations of the public. The assurance given on the subject by Mr. Morley in Parliament has not been given effect to in its provisions. The paper wants the wholesale abolition of whipping as a mode of punishment.

Recent interpellations in the Bengal Council.

Recent interpellations in the Bengal Council.

Recent interpellations in the Bengal Council.

surprise and indignation that none of the various Government officials who exist in every village in these districts has thought it his duty to report about this matter to Government, which, however, is well posted up in all the details about the progress of the swadeshi and boycott agitations in these places. Continuing, the paper expresses surprise that the Hon'ble Babu J. C. Ghose should have suggested the revival of the salt industry in Orissa, knowing that the grant of permission to the Uriyas to manufacture salt will mean a further decrease in the salt revenue, which is already dwindling because of the growing preference shown by the people for indigenous salt.

In concluding the paper writes that the Hon'ble Mr. Ghosh had better not have put his question about the Chinese carpenters in Calcutta. As for the Kabuli question, Government must admit that in spite of the punishment which the Criminal Courts mete out to the Kabulis for the riotous conduct, of which they are often guilty, the nuisance shows no sign of abatement.

A consideration of the replies which Government offers to questions in Council suggests the reflection that they speak off-hand and do not give any thought to what they say.

reference to Sir Andrew Fraser's recent speech during the Budget debate in the Bengal Council:

Sir Andrew Fraser's recent during the Budget debate in the Bengal Council:

Sir Andrew Fraser will very soon retire from the service of the State and leave for his native land. By this time next year probably he will be dreaming happy dreams about his rule in Bengal in the repose of his cool palace at Glenislaw. How great will be the peace he will feel at heart at the thought that no more will he have to think out replies to the questions of the unofficial members of the Council. Everybody is aware how all the officials from the Secretary of State to the Lieutenant-Governor are harassed by the questions put by the unofficial members, and how they feel at

oson of Arjuna who was killed in the war of Kurukshetra. the unofficial members with the shafts of their the Lieutenant-Governor to the predicament of Abhimanyu* who was subjected to a simultaneous attack (surrounded by the seven charioteers in the war of Kurukshetra).

their wit's end when replying to them. Sir Andrew Fraser has taken measures

The Budget debate on Saturday last was the last opportunity of the kind for Sir Andrew Fraser in his lifetime. And His Honour was not prepared to neglectfully let this opportunity slip by. Like an experienced pedagogue,

MURSHIDABAD BITAICHINI, Apl. 2nd, 1908.

DAILY HIPAVADI, Apl. 7th, 1908.

DAILT HITAVADI, Apl. 7th, 1908. he has defined the limits of of debate for the unofficial members. In his long speech he particularly pointed out to the unofficial members the topics on which questions in Council should not be asked. Many are the pranks which Sir Andrew has played since he became Lieutenant-Governor, and now by playing the part of a pedagogue at this budget debate he has brought his tenure of office to a happy close. For this achievement of his, his successors in office are certain to express to him their heartfelt gratitude, and

His Honour remembering this will feel a unique self-satisfaction.

This veteran pedagogue has not contented himself only with giving general advice to his councillors about the irrelevancy of the topics they bring up in their budget speeches, but has elucidated his advice by illustrations for the benefit of his ignorant pupils. The Hon'ble Babu D. P. Sarvadhikari compared the educational expenditure in Eastern Bengal with that in Western Bengal, and this made His Honour remark that the affairs of other Provinces should not be discussed in his Council. Certainly. Why should you bother your head about what amount has been spent by what other Government on what purpose? Be gratified with and express gratitude for what your benevolent Government charitably provides for you. Is it proper for you to keep

yourselves informed about what anybody else has or has not got?

Discussion about points relating to the Calcutta Municipality is, according to His Honour, improper, on the ground that questions to which replies may be got from the Municipal Corporation need not be brought up in Council. If His Honour had stated this some time earlier, honest John Morley would have been greatly the gainer; for he could have dismissed questions in Parliament relating to India, saying that it was unnecessary for him to reply to questions which might be answered by the Viceroy in his Legislative Council. Although His Honour's opinion is that matters which strictly do not appertain to the budget should be left out in a budget debate, usage in this country permits it, as witness Sir Harvey Adamson's making a long speech on the separation of Judicial and Executive functions the other day in the Supreme Council.

We cannot understand what logic justifies His Honour in demanding that matters relating to the judiciary and the High Court should not be debated in Council, so long as the Executive continue discharging Judicial functions.

The Councillors, as it is, can only put questions to Government and have no right to offer advice. It would be therefore making bad worse if the questions they can put are also circumscribed in range. It would perhaps be as well, if His Honour made it a rule that henceforth the unofficial members are not to frame their own questions, but are to have questions sent to them framed by His Honour and his Secretaries and are then to put those questions in Council.

Pending such an arrangement, the unofficial members may in the interval put questions in Council as to how His Honour is, whether His Honour sleeps soundly at night, if not, why not, how far the repairs to his Glenislaw home have progressed, whether in this hot season His Honour properly digests his meals, and so on. His Honour can have no objection to replying to questions like these; it is strange that His Honour should not have said anything about the propriety or impropriety of the variety of questions discussed in the budget debates all these years during which he has presided in Council.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

BAHILVAMI, Apl. 2nd, 1906.

142. Referring to the action of the Mysore State in having prohibited managers, teachers and students of schools from The predicament of a Native participating in political agitation, the Sanjivani, [Calcutta] of the 2nd April writes:

The Mysore Government has gone a step further than the British Govern-This action of the Mysore durbar is apparently due to its desire to please

the British Resident.

HITTARTA. Apl. 5th, 1906, 143. It is not a matter of surprise to see the swadeshists honoured, instead of being deported, imprisoned and flogged, exclaims Gaskwar of Baroda, the Hitvarta [Calcutta] of the 5th April, hearing that the Gaekwar of Baroda has conferred titles of honour in celebration of his Birthday anniversary, in recognition of the work done by them. This is because the views of the rulers and the ruled do not cross each other in Baroda.

197. The Hindi Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 6th April regrets that a European gentleman, a member of the Military Department, has been appointed to be a private tutor for

the training of the young Rajkumar of Benares, in asmuch as the paper thinks that instead of profiting under his tuition, the Rajkumar will get narrow-minded.

HINDI BANGAVASI, Apl. 6th, 190

V .- PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

198. The Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 2nd April reports that acute faminne conditions prevail amongst some 2,000 men in various villages like Satgaria, Nadanghât etc., in the Kalna Subdivision. Two persons, Avinash Bagdi of Satgoria and Noya Shek's wife of Arjunpur have died of starvation. Cholera has also broken out in the Subdivision.

Sansivani Apl. 2nd, 1908.

199. Babu Amaresh Chandra Ray of Satagaria (in Burdwan) writes to the Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 4th April that great scarcity prevails all over the Burdwan district, and the sufferings of the people are really terrible, especially in the subdivision of Kalna. The people of this subdivision applied to the local Magistrate for taccavi loans, but the conditions on which the loans have been ordered to be advanced to them make it impossible for the people to take them. The terms are:—

DAILY HITAVADI, Apl. 4th, 1908,

are:—

1. That only people owning lands from 2 or 3 bighas to 10 bighas shall be entitled to get the loans.

That all the men of a village shall have to take the loan on a joint

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3. That only those people shall get the loans whose lands are not already mortgaged, or who have no other debts.

That all the persons taking a cloan, shall be jointly and severally responsible for the debt; and that the amount of the loan shall be from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

That if out of, say, 25 persons taking the loan, 2 or 3 are in affluent circumstances, those 2 or 3 persons shall have to pay for the debt of the entire number.

6. That the monthly interest on such loans shall be eight annas for every hundred rupees.

The people of a few villages agreed to take the loans even on these terms; but though they went to the Kalna Court for two days and thus had to absent themselves from work, they could not get the money. They have not given up all hopes of getting taccavi loans. Numbers of men are now living only on one meal a day, and that again not a full one. Wild herbs, leaves, and in fact anything that they can find, now serve as food for them. At Satgaria (within the jurisdiction of Purbasthali Thana) one Khudiram Ghosal, a blind Brahmin, and his wife and six children, are all living on one meal a day. One Abhilas Bagdi of the same village used to feed his aged mother and wife and children with what little he used to earn, while he himself used to live on very spare rations. One day he went to beg for alms at the house of Assistant Surgeon, Rajendra Chandra Ray of Memari, and the gentleman gave him some food. The man said that this was his first full meal after two months, and he ate so much that he died the same night of diarrhoes. The writer publishes the names of several other people of the same village who do not get more than one meal a day. The wife of one Nayan Sekh of Arjunpur has died of starvation. Numbers of men and women and children are either starving or living on spare diet at Barachek, Kamalpur, Dirghapara, Kharesgram, Bagiara, Dhamai Sakhra and thirty other villages. The writer appeals to the Government and the rich men of Bengal to come to the help of these famine-stricken people.

TAMALIKA, Apl. 4th, 1908. High-prices of food as the cause of the prevailing unrest.

Tamalika [Tamluk] of the 4th April says that the cause of the prevailing unrest.

Tamalika [Tamluk] of the 4th April says that the cause of the unrest leading to these frequent strikes is to be found in the abnormal rise in the prices of all articles of every-day use.

EITVARTA, Apl. 5th, 1908, 201. The Hivarta [Calcutta] of the 5th April writes that jute cultivation in India.

Jute cultivation in India.

tion has been gradually affecting the material condition of India, inasmuch as the best plots of land are used for this purpose, while those of inferior character are utilized as paddy fields. The produce of rice in the country is therefore steadily decreasing and had it not been for the import of grain from Rangoon, nearly half of the inhabitants of Bengal would have died of starvation. Over above this, a wholesale export of corn is being carried on by the English merchants. So that the condition of Bengal is highly deplorable and there is now God alone to look to its relief.

VI-MISCELLANBOUS.

PALLIVARTA, Mar. 29th, 1908. 202. The Pallivarta [Bongong] of the 29th March warns people against buying Belati cloths which are now being sold by dealers very cheap, in order to clear out their old and excess stock.

PALLIVA BTA, Mar. 29th, 1908,

NAVASAKTI.

Apl. 1st, 1908.

203. The Pallivarta [Bongong] of the 29th March publishes a forecast of the Coming Bengali year, made by Babu Sashi Bhusan Chatterjee, in which it is prophesied that the rulers of India will try to harass the people in various ways.

204. In speaking of the numerous oppressions which the punitive policemen in various parts of Eastern Bengal are alleged to commit, the Navasakti [Calcutta] of the 1st

Would it not be as well to bring the question of punitive policemen to a settlement, making a short work of it (literally by kneading (its) funeral

SANDHYA, Apl. 1st, 1908. 205. Under the heading "The strong fencing of (the Goddess) with dishevelled hair (i.e., Kali), Death does not venture near it," the Sandhya [Calcutta] of the 1st April has an article, a full translation of which is

There is indeed a saying: "The tightening is as hard as adamant (but) the knot is loose." The more given to zulum a man is, the greater coward he is. The heart of the sinner trembles at the sound of the fall of a leaf. If once mustering courage one can frown, all the airs (literally, wisdom) of the man given to zulum disappear. But the fear of the bug-bear must be gone. What we think to be a bug-bear, turns out on facing it to be but an illusion of

* Doves are found to frequent abandoned homesteads, hence the Bengali expression: "To make the dove walk about a homestead" means to bring about destruction.

the mind. We become ghosts even before we die, and hence we beat a hasty retreat thinking anyone and everyone to be a bug-bear, while he comes as an interloper and ruins our hearth and home (literally, makes a dove walk about on our house-hold lands).

Punitive police forces have been quartered in Barisal, Mymensingh and Jessore. Those places have gone to rack and ruin on account of their oppression. Some men are committing suicide, being unable to bear zulum and zubberdusti; some are leaving their country and lands, while some others are about to be ruined in 'life and property.' The more staunch swadeshist a man is, the harder is the blow (that falls upon him). The country is about to go (to ruin) on account of the pressure of punitive police. No consideration is made as to what each man is able to pay. One enjoying the Feringhee's favours has not perhaps to pay anything, or has to pay only a nominal tax; but he who has the smell of swadeshism about his person, has his tongue coming out (of the mouth) (through sheer exhaustion) in counting out the tax month after month. Poor and destitute people are indeed dying (literally, have got their lives on their lips) (and) in fact one or two have already died. Certain places

have each to pay Rs. 8,000, Rs. 10,000 (or) Rs. 4,000 as tax for maintaining twenty (or) twenty-five police constables. There is no end of writing in the newspapers. Writers of newspapers are striking their (own) breasts and pulling out their hair, saying: "What oppression, what injustice, what sulum, what subberdusti, what harsh treatment!" The goat's complaint before the tiger—a prayer to the snake for kindness—how long shall we see these things, how long shall we hear (them)?

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Well, why put up with what you think to be zulum? What manliness is there in leaping into the fire in this way? When you are applying the knife to (your own) throats (literally, necks) (and) leaving (your) houses and homes, then why not open your mouths and say: "We will not pay this unjust tax." Whatever God has pre-ordained for you (literally, written on your forehead) will happen. What fear have you? Just muster courage once and see where the matter ends (literally, the water from what distance flows how far).

People say that the men of Bengal are pious. Well, if they have any respect for religion—any respect for God, then can they not believe this, that if they stand up against unjust oppression God can never forsake them? If unrighteousness is doomed to destruction, then why so much fear to flout (literally, to show the plantain to) the punitive police? You may say that if you refuse to pay the tax, the Gurkhas will come, regiments of English soldiers will come, (they) will dishonour women (literally, daughters and sons), burn entire villages (and) shoot people down. Then a snake will arise as a result of digging for an earthworm.

We say, that is nothing but your fear. The carpenter's strength is spent only on soft wood—everyone is devoted to the strong. Be you a little strong and stand up, once stiffen up your heart with courage and say: "Whatever may be in your luck, and whatever Kali may ordain," and "We will not pay the unjust tax on any account whatever"; and let us see how far the Feringhee goes. In the Transvaal a law was made for the Indians that, low or high, every one of them there would have to put a cross mark as his signature. None of them agreed to this humiliating affair. They went to jail in bands, but still did not stoop to such humility. At last the authorities were in hot haste to repeal the law (literally, could find out no means for repealing the law).

There the porter, the cooly, the hawker, the pedlar, all took the resolve: "Shoot us to death, we will put up even with that, but we will not part with our home." Can you do anything like this? Then the rigidity of the punitive police will become loose in a day.

You appeal to righteousness at every step (literally, in every word). But we have not boldness enough to stand up against unrighteousness and oppression. Hence you have to suffer the consequences of (your) acts. If you have faith in (Goddess) Kali's name, then mark out a boundary line all round (literally, in all the four sides of) (your) house and stand up and say: "We will not allow oppression and injustice to enter into the boundary line of Mother Kali." You will see

"That is the strong fencing of the (Goddess) with dishevelled hair.

Death cannot indeed venture near it,"

to say nothing of an insignificant person like the Feringhee.

206. The Darul Saltanat [Calcutta] of the 2nd April regrets to say that

The abolition of the Opium the abolition of the Opium Department will, as a matter of course, injuriously affect the native

former will lose a source of considerable income, while the latter will no more be able to enjoy some of the benefits conferred by the department, such as the sinking of wells in various villages, which used to be of material help to them during times of drought.

207. The Navasakti [Calcutta] of the 2nd April writes that Babu Bepin England and the Yellow Peril. Chandra Pal spoke under Divine inspiration, when he lately warned the English to make India self-reliant, so that being self-reliant and free, she may save Europe from the onrush of the Mongol races with which the is menaced. The idea of this menace may be denounced as a wild fancy now, but none the less, the awakening of Asia is a fact, and Europeans will do well to recognise that the geographical situation of

DARWL SALTAWAT, Apl. 3nd, 1908

> #AVASATT. Apl. 2nd, 1908.

India makes her freedom from English thraldom a necessity to an awakened and ambitions China. If England makes India self-reliant, India may overawe the Moslems on the West and keep in check the Buddhists on the East. Otherwise, let England look out for a combined invasion of India by China and Japan and the subsequent overwhelming of Europe by the Mogul races in co-operation with the Indians.

NAVASARTI, Apl. 2nd, 1908. 208 The Navasakti [Calcutta] of the 2nd April gives a Bengali rendering of the article on the "Yellow Peril" which appeared in the recent issue of the Day Light of Norwich.

SARDETA, Apl. 22nd, 1908. 209. The Sandhya [Calcutta] of the 2nd April announces that a mela in honour of Maulvi Leakat Husain will be held at Calcutta on Friday, the 3rd instant, and expresses a hope that as the Maulvi, while free, kept the swadeshi and boycott spirit alive in the whole town with his Bande Mataram processions, the mela will be attended by swadeshists all over the town.

Sanjivani, Apl. 2nd, 1908. 210. The Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 2nd April writes how in the course of his recent address as President of the Faridpur district Association. Babu Debi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri quoted staitstics as to the terrible mortality in the district and also gave a detailed list of persons who are alleged

mortality in the district and also gave a detailed list of persons who are alleged to have been harassed by Government in the course of the past few years in connection with swadeshi work in that district.

Sanjivani. Api. 2nd, 1908. 211. The Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 2nd April writes that the Indian National Congress since its inception has been conducting its work on certain definite lines. To point out the defects of Government and bring about administrative reforms by all sorts of constitutional means were its sole

about administrative reforms by all sorts of constitutional means were its sole aims. The one aim of all political associations of the time was to draw the attention of Government to various administrative defects and get them righted. But the public was coming gradually to lose all faith in this sort of agitation when it saw that not much good was being done thereby, and the idea that the mere separation of the judicial and the executive functions would do the greatest good to the country was getting exploded. It was at this juncture that Lord Curzon effected the partition of Bengal and declined to receive Sir H. Cotton as President of the Congress, when he asked permission to present to His Lordship personally the resolutions of the Congress. This insult was not to Sir Henry Cotton but to the entire Indian public, who then for the first time came to realise that it would not do merely to reform the anministrative machine here and there, but that the best thing was for the people of the country to take the Government into their own hands. The partition of Bengal came at this juncture to give the finishing stroke to the waning faith of the public in British justice and British methods of Government and to kindle a herce flame of unrest. At the Benares Congress which was held at this time (December 1905), Mr. Gokhale in his Presidential speech laid down Colonial selfgovernment as the goal the Congress to be to strive for. In the next Congress (December 1906) Colonial self-government was again put forward as what India demanded, both in a special resolution and in the presidential address of Mr. Naroji. It was in this address of his that Mr. Naoroji made use of the word Swaraj merely as a synonym for Colonial self-government. After the Congress dispersed, this word swaraj came into general vogue, and different men gave different interpretations of it according to choice. Hence arose the two parties styled the Moderates and Extremists, the former adhering to Mr. Naroji's

It thus appears that we ought to adhere the resolutions about self-government, which the last Calcuta Congress and the recent Pabna Conference adopted as their goal, and all who were present at these two assemblies are agreed that the self-government they had in view was Colonial self-government. None ought to quarrel now therefore, if in framing the constitution for the Congress, Colonial self-government is adopted as the ideal it should strive for. If complete independence is to be its goal, it sittings will be prohibited by Government,

and it must resort to other methods of work.

212. The following is taken from an abstract of the speech delivered by
Babu Bepin Chandra Pal at the Federation Hall
grounds on Saturday, the 28th March, as given in
the Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 2nd April:—

When I was staying at the Presidency Jail, my mind grew very restless. I felt an inclination to give up politics, if by so doing I could regain liberty and the company of my friends and kinsmen. But this condition (of the mind) did not last long. Turning my thoughts inwards, I came to realise the truth that imprisonment and the state of existence after death were the same. I came to realise in my heart the meaning of universal humanity. Hatred and enmity departed. India, thought I, could cherish no hatred or enmity towards England. The present quarrel over salt and sugar was an insignificant

During my period of imprisonment, with the help of solitary meditation, I came to know my own country. Twenty-five years ago I tried to mould the country into the English cast. Enrolling myself amongst the party of reformers, I saw the faults of the country, but to-day in spite of her numerous faults and defects I realise the greatness of the laud of my birth. I see deep truths

we must look on all the faults and defects of the country as our own. We must take on ourselves (literally, carry on our heads) all the faults and defects of the country, as a mother takes on herself all the faults and defects of her sons and daughters. As Jesus Christ carries on His head all the burden of the world's sins, so we too shall have to carry on our heads the burdens of

Our aim is not to quarrel or to be engaged in rivalry with our English rulers. India's aim is to emancipate the world. But how can she emancipate the world, unless she has achieved self-rule.

The people of India must not keep any mean ideal before him.

If there had been any keen-sighted statesman in England, he would for the accomplishment of his own (national) interest have established self-government in India. Europe is realising that she has very much to fear from the yellow races, but she has not been able to devise any means out of the danger.

Quarrels occasionally break out between China and Japan. Short-sighted people imagine from this that they have no unity between them. As a matter of fact, China and Japan feign strife in order to delude the outside world. Japan has awoke, and China is awaking. If the 50 crores which make up the population of these two countries were to come into India, and India's 30 crores were to combine with them, the whole of Europe will be conquered by them; whereas if India had established her own self-government, then when the 50 crores of China and Japan advance, the 30 crores of India will confront them and obstruct their passage, and Europe will be saved. So for self-preservation, England, Germany and France ought to establish self-government in India. Let none of us forget that we have been initiated into the creed of the Mother for the protection of the entire world.

For the coming few months I shall engage myself in efforts to revive the Congress. Going to each village and town I shall make myself acquainted with the trend of people's opinions. If the people of the country support those who are in favour of petitioning and making representations, I shall protest against that in Congress, but it is their opinion which will prevail in the Congress.

213. The rumour circulated by the Englishman about some cartridges having been found near Meerbohur Ghât, writes the Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika [Calcutta] of the 2nd April, shows that that paper can see nothing but evil in whatever Bengalis do.

A swadeshi fund at Madras.

Of Mr. P. Narayanmurti, writes the Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika (Calcutta) of the 2nd April, it was decided to open a fund for helping the families of the people, who suffered persecution at the hands of the authorities in connection with

SRI SEI VISHNU PRIVA-O-ANAUDA BAZAR PATRIKA,

Apl. 2nd, 1908.

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Apl. 2nd, 1908.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA-O-AWANDA BAZAR PATRIKA, Apl. 2nd, 1908.

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the Tuticorin affair. The police were present at the meeting in full force, but nobody paid any heed to them.

ANUSILAN, April 3rd, 1908.

The miserable plight of Laneashire weavers due to swadeshi movement.

215. Referring to the Reuter telegrem announcing that the Lancashire mill operatives are in want of employment, the Anusilan [Calcutta] of the 3rd April says that it is because the Lancashire weavers are in desperate straits that the rulers in this country have almost

gone mad, and are trying to throttle the swadeshi movement.

ANUSILAN. Apl. 3rd, 1908.

Indians not allowed on the Red Road and in the Eden Gardens in

216. The Anusilan [Calcutta] of the 3rd April mentions that "black natives" are not allowed on the Red Road and in the Eden Gardens in the evening and says that this prohibition has been a source of great irritation to the Indians. How can His Honour

the Lieutenant-Governor and His Excellency the Viceroy permit such things? Is this the equal treatment which Englishmen say they accord to Indians.

217. The Anusilan [Calcutta] of the 3rd April writes:—

AUUSILAH, Apl. 3rd, 1908.

We know not what fortune may have in store The gloomy outlook. for India. The surroundings are ominous. Famine has now become a matter of every day occurrence in India. No clouds are visible in the sky, so the prospects of the crops are almost gone. Add to this the fearful attitude of the rulers. Bengal, Madras, the Punjab are all groaning under their oppression. Punitive police forces have been quartered upon the people in this year of dire famine. Again, the Englishman and other papers have proclaimed that the Indians are importing fire-arms from America. They have given currency to other absurd stories. Thoughtful men have grown uneasy at there incidents: If the rulers had been in their senses, there would have been little cause for anxiety. The rulers are dissatisfied with the people, and mischief-makers take advantage of this and circulate all sorts of false stories to still more exasperate the rulers, and thereby crush the Indians. We have

been alarmed and terrified at the angry attitude of the rulers. 218. Some Anglo-Indians, writes the Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 4th

April, are only too apt to exult at the slightest Prospect of British cloth-trade prospect of the increase of British trade in India, in India in the coming year. like the deaf man in the proverb who danced at

the prospect of marriage every time he heard a drum beating. Mr. Baker's budgeted next year for some increase of income on the score of import duties and this has driven some Anglo-Indian journals to ecstacies. They forget that duties are levied on the price and not on the quantity of imported commodities. British cotton-goods have become dearer owing to a rice in the price of American and Egyptian cottons. As a matter of fact so far as British cloths are concerned, the market is very dull.

DAILY HITAVADI, Apl. 3rd, 1966.

(BANGAVABI, Apl. 4th, 1908.

> 219. Referring to Mr. Morley's reply to Mr. O'Grady's recent question in Parliament, regarding the methods of Govern The Baroda system of Government which obtain in Baroda, the Daily Hitavadi Calcutta of the 3rd April remarks:—

Perhaps no other system of government for India, than the Civilian Nawabi one will commend itself to Mr. Morley.

DAILY HITAVADI, Apl. 3rd, 1908.

An incident in connection with the prosecution for attempt to blow up the Lieutenant-Governor's

220. The Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 3rd April writes how the men who have been hauled up in connexion with the late attempt to blow up the Lieutenant-Governor's train in Midnapore are finding it impossible to get the services of pleaders of the Midnapore bar and

remarks that this affords a proof how strong is the impression which has been roduced amongst the public of the oppressive character of Government.

DAILY HIVAVADI, Apl, 3rd, 908.

221. The Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 3rd April writes :-

A king cannot be a model ruler of his people, " The claim to loyalty." unless he is of the same religion and nationality as they. Nevertheless the Hindus in their large-heartedness did respect those amongst their Musalman rulers, Akbar for instance, who lived up to their ideal. And the English rulers too would have got the same respect if their conduct all along and particularly in the course of the past two years had not shown that they were more careful of the commercial interests of their own people than of those of their subjects.

Referring to the address which the pleaders of the Calcutta Police 222.Court presented to Mr. Kingsford on the eve of his The Calcutta Police Court departure from Calcutta, in which they "thanked Pleaders' farewell address to him for the sympathetic manner in which he always Mr. Kingsford.

treated them," the Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 3rd April writes :-

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Was not there a single pleader who felt ashamed at such false adulation? How Mr. Kingsford treated pleaders and barristers is well-known to all. Have they so soon forgotten how Mr. Kingsford lately treated Mr. C. R. Dass when engaged in the Sandhya sedition case? He who disbelieved two respectable members of the legal profession, but believed instead what a constable said, must have treated them in a "sympathetic manner" indeed!

223. The Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 3rd April writes :-

Hoping to pass his last days in peace Sir Andrew Fraser is having a beautiful house con-Sir Andrew Fraser's new home in Scotland. structed at a place in Forfarshire in Scotland which surpasses all other places in that country in its beautiful natural scenery. We wish that His Honour's hopes may be fulfilled. But we will ask him one question: After the close of his administrative career in this country will the natural beauties of Forfarshire be able to give real peace to his heart? Will the remembrance of his doings as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal be such as to give him complete peace of mind? The people of Bengal will never forget his name for his undue love for the police, for his support of the riotous police of Calcutta and for his support of the partition of Bengal. We shall be happy if he takes no part in Indian politics in future.

224. The Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 3rd April reports that at the request of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, the North West-The improvement in the leather

ern Railway Company has reduced the freight on trade of India. hide intended for export, as it was found that owing to the increase in the manufacture of leather in India the export trade in that article had greatly diminished. The writer concludes thus:-Let them do

what they will; who can oppose the current of time?

225. The Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 3rd April says that the present state of things in Bengal makes it highly probable that Famine apprehended in Bengal. in certain districts in Bengal severe distress will prevail in a few months, forcing people to seek help from Government. The present situation seems to be alarming.

226. The Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 3rd April asks the intending pilgrims

to the Kedarnath and Badrinath shrines situated Government's warning to the on the Himalayas to pay heed to the wholesome pilgrims to Badrinath. advice which the United Provinces Government

has given them, in view of the severe distress expected in the Garhwal district. 227. Referring to a letter which appeared in the Indian Mirror in MIHIB-O-SUDHAKAR,

which the writer condemns the alleged unwilling-Mihir-o-Sudhakar on The ness of Government to protect the Hindus of Hindu agitation. Peshawar from the depredations of Frontier Pathans,

and says that Government wants to indirectly punish the Hindus because they try to incite Indians to revolt, the Mihir.o-Sudhakar [Calcutta] of the 3rd April writes:

The way the Hindus are going, and the spirit in which they are carrying on a mischievous agitation, make it quite probable that a rebellion will take place. The Government should, therefore, be careful, while there is yet time.

228. The Mihir-o-Sudhakar [Calcutta] of the 3rd April makes some MIHIB-O-SUDHAKAR, suggestions for consideration by the Provincial Muhammandan Educational Conference, among Suggestions for the Provincial Muhammandan Educational Con-

which are the following:-(1) Muhammadan boys should be encouraged

to take to independent professions, instead of trying to get into (2) Muhammandan boys should be given a religious training.

(3) Every school or Madrassah should have its own band of volunteers, who should work with the Conference much in the same way as Hindu Volunteers do.

There should be a National press in every district.

HITAVADI, Apl. 3rd, 1908

HITAVADI. Apl. 3rd, 1908.

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MIHIB-O-SUDHAKAR, Apl. 3rd, 1908.

Syed Mahammad Zakar Ali, writing in the Mihir-o-Sudhakar [Calcutta] of the 3rd April, condemns the intro-Entertainment to Dr. Boss. duction of music in the entertainment which was recently given to Dr. Ross by the members of the Moslem Institute, inas. much as music is prohibited by the Koran.

MINIR-O-SUDHAKAR, Apl. 3rd, 1908.

230. The Minir-o-Sudhakar [Calcutta] of the 3rd April publishes reports of Muhammadan meetings held at Simo (in Dinajpur) and Samta (in Jessore) in which the audience took Musalmans boycotting sweets made by Hindus. a vow not to eat sweetmeats and pastries made by

Hindus.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR, Apl. 3rd, 1908.

The Mihir-o-Sudhakar [Calcutta] of the 2rd April reports a case of **2**31. assault on a Christian missionary at Munshirhat A Christian Missionary blas-(in Noakhali) for having blasphemed the Muhampheming Islam. madan religion in the course of his preaching. If it be true that the Missionary has blasphemed Islam, he has, says the paper, behaved like an uncivilised man; and if other Missionaries imitate him, the relations between the Government and Musalmans will undergo a change.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR, Apl, 3rd, 1908.

232. The Mihir-o-Sudhakar [Calcutta] of the 3rd April does not disbelieve the rumour about Hindus residing in America clan-Rumour about Hindus smugdestively sending arms and ammunition into India, gling arms into India. for nothing is impossible for the rascally Hindus who are trying to make India independent. The Government is reported to have engaged clever detectives who are after these Hiudus in America, Japan. and in many European countries, but the paper doubts whether the culprits will

MINIR-O-SUDHARAR, be caught. Apl. 8r , 1908.

233. A correspondent sends to the Mihir-o-Sudhakar | Calcutta | of the 3rd April the report of a meeting held at Sirajganj, A Muhammadan meeting. under the auspices of the local Students' Association, in which one of the speakers, Maulvi Motiar Rahman, said that it was impossible for Musalmans to make common cause with the Hindus who are selfish and crooked-minded like a serpent, and never miss an opportunity of injuring Musalmans.

NAVASARTI. Apl. 3rd, 1908.

The Navisakti [Calcutta] of the 3rd April writes that the example of unique renunciation of self, unlimited heroism, Maulvi Liakat Husain. lofty indifference to death, unfathomable love for country, unshaken adherence to duty, which Maulvi Liakat Husain has set, is proof that the Moslem community of India is not dead and will yet awake. All praise to the Maulvi for the lustre he has shed on the name of Islam and the severe penance he has performed before Mother India has washed away the thousand and one faults of which the Moslems have been guilty towards her, and has drawn the Musalman community nearer the hearts of their Hindu fellow-subjects.

It is a pity that Indian Musalmans in their ingratitude and degradation, and slavishness to the Feringhi, have not felt for Maulvi Liakat Husain as they felt for Kamel Pacha. Comparing the conditions under which the two men worked, Liakat Husain's renunciation of self has been greater than that of Kamel Pacha. But be it said to the indelible disgrace of Indian Musalmans

they have not realised this.

We earnestly await the day when a God-appointed Fakir will be born who will bring Islam in India within the influence of the new spirit which is influencing the Hindus.

NAVASARTI.

235. The Navasakti [Calcutta] of the 3rd April writes:-The world is founded on truth; and it therefore behoves the present-day preacher of the new Gospel of emancipation in India to fearlessly proclaim their message, not keeping back the hard truth. The strength which is latent in a simple truth and in straight-forwardness is unequalled by that to be got from crores of crores of lies, and from the most refined political cunning. If therefore the high ideal before us is to be attained and the new spirit to find full manifestation, let the naked truth be proclaimed fearlessly before everybody in all its nakedness.

Scarcity of drinking water.

drinking water.

236. The Prasun [Katwa] of the 3rd April speaks of the hardships to which the people in the Katwa Subdivision in the district of Midnapore have been put for want of

PRABUM. Apl. 3rd 1908.

273. the ceremony. Faridpur district. **275.** The title Lancashire. **27**8. A society for the settlement of disputes by arbitration. the right direction, for, says the paper, money is being spent or mis-spent in lakhs in useless litigation. 279. Referring to the appointment of a University Reader of the Tibetan

705) Writing on the necessity for an organisation of volunteers for the safety of females at the next Ashtami ablutious at Langalbandha in the district of Dacca, the Sandhya Muhammadan volunteers at [Calcutta] of the 3rd April writes:-While Babu bathing Langalbundha Mathura Nath Das writes to us from Narainganj, stating that local volunteers are sufficient for the purpose, and that no invitation need therefore be sent to Calcutta Volunteers, the Bengalee has been informed from Jamalpur that 500 Muhammadan volunteers have registered themselves to help the police at the ablution coremony on the 8th and the 9th April at the instance of Messrs. A. Majid and Momeen, and the local Sub-Registrar. This news has taken the people aback, many of whom have resolved to deny themselves the merit accruing from the ablution ceremony. 274. The Sandhya [Calcutta] of the 3rd April quotes from the speech of the President of the Faridpur District Association a list of the names of persons who have been Swadeshists oppressed in the oppressed by the law and the police for their patriotic work in the district. The Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 4th April says that titles of honour ought to lose their charm now that police darogas Sahib of Rai have been thought worthy of the title of Rai conferred on a police daroga. Sahib in Eastern Bengal. The title has descended from zamindars, engineers and writers to darogas. Who knows it will not some day find its way down to the chaukidar? 276. The Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 4th April says that America will export less cotton to England this year, and Indian cotton for Indian mills. Indian cotton will be required to a great extent for the Indian mills. England is thus at a loss to find cotton for her mills. What a merry day it will be for India when the whole of her cotton will be used in her own mills, and foreign countries will depend on her for their cloth. 277. The Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 4th April suspects that the closing of the Manchester mills for the Easter week, which Nemesis on Manchester and is a very unusual event, is due to the swadeshi in The days are dull also with all Lancashire mills. Export to India has almost stopped. Let Manchester and Lancashire remember how Indian cotton goods were laid under heavy import duties in days of old. The Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 6th April says that a society, lately

BANDHYA, Apl. 3rd, 1908, BANGAVASI, Apl. 4th, 1908. BANGAYASI, Apl. 4th, 1908 BANGAVASI, Apl. 4th, 1908. BANGAVASI, Apl. 4th, 1908. organised in Benares, called the Sujana Samaj, will do its utmost in persuading men to settle their disputes by arbitration. This is a move in

SANDHYA, Apl. 31d, 1908.

BANGAVASI, Apl. 4th, 1908.

BANGAVASI, Apl. 4th, 1908.

BASUMATI, Apl. 46h, 1908.

BASUMATI, Apl, 4th, 1906.

Language in London, the Bangavasi [Calcutta] Tibetan in the University of of the 4th April says that the appointment is due London. to the selfish motive of extending British trade to Tibet. The English would be the last persons to spend money out of their own pockets for the improvement or diffusion of other people's literature. 280. It strikes us as very curious arrangement indeed, remarks the

Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 4th April, that the A Military officer as a tutor to Maharaja of Benares should be denied the status of the Maharaj-Kumar of Benares. a Native Prince, and that yet a Military officer should be appointed as tutor and guardian to the Maharaj-Kumar, who, it must be remembered, will have no instruction in military matters.

281. Referring to the report that a Civilian Magistrate, named Mr. Wallace, has been appointed to try the A Civilian Magistrate. Tinnevelly riot cases, the Basumati [Calcutta] of the 4th April hopes that he will make his name ever memorable in the history of the swadeshi agitation.

282. The Basumati [Calcutta] of the 4th April publishes a long account of the distress caused by famine in Orissa, as given Famine in Orissa. in a letter of Babu Gopal Bandhu Das, the Secre-

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tary of the Students' Relief Committee. Babu Gopal Bandhu says that famine is raging more and more, although the press is almost silent about it. Many people depend solely on roots and fruits.

BASUMATI, Apl. 4th, 1908.

283. Referring to the report that a wonderful rifle has been invented by a native of Mysore, the Basumati [Calcutta] of the The invention of an improved 4th April says that though the inventor is not a rifle by a Mysorean. professional military man, yet he was able to

invent such a powerful weapon, It is clear to the writer that such a man is not worthy to have a place to live in in the peaceful British Empire. He would speedily be banished to the Andamans and thereby have the fittest reward due to a kala admi for such high class inventive genius.

BASUMATI, Apl. 4th, 1908.

what it means.

284. Referring to the find of some, cartridges at the Mirbahar Ghât, Howrah, as reported by the Englishman, the A strange find of cartridges and Basumati [Calcutta] of the 4th April says that some mischief-maker may have played a trick to frighten

Anglo-Indians of the type of the Englishman out of their wits. Or, it may be that a so-called sadhu may have hit upon this expedient to represent the Indians as secretly trying to undermine the foundations of the British Indian Empire and thereby to destroy the sympathy of the British public for the Indians.

BHARAT MITRA, Apl. 4th, 1908.

285. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis's query at the last Viceregal Council on the importance The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis on protection to cattle, the Bhorat Mitra [Calcutta] the protection of cows. of the 4th April refutes the argument offered on

behalf of Government, that it was on account of the disease and the grain scarcity that the price of cattle was steadily increasing in India. Government, says the paper, had better look to their slaughter which is so extensively being carried on in the country. This is the primary cause of their reduction in number; and if Government really wishes to prevent the latter, it should try to check the former. But the paper does not expect that Government will do so. So it advises the Hindus to be up and doing themselves for the same.

BHARAT MITEA, Apl. 4th, 1908.

Inreads of dacoits still in full swing on the Frontier Prov-

286. Reporting that the inroads of the dacoits are still going on in the Frontier Provinces, and that the house of a Hindu gentleman has recently been looted and a Hindu taken captive, the Bharat Mitra [Calcutta] of the 4th April thinks that though Kabul is under the

enjoy Muhammadan rule and the Hindu residents of that city do not, of course, equal privileges with the Muhammadans in the general affairs, yet they are happier and more comfortable than their brethren on the Frontiers. Does this not reflect discredit upon the British Government, and should not the Executive try to remove this impression from the popular mind?

HINDUSTHAN, Apl. 4th, 1908.

The Hindusthan [Calcutta] of the 4th April in discussing the question of religious education in the University, broached Religious instructions in the by Lord Minto in his address to the Bharat University. Dharma Mahamandal deputation, writes that it is a

matter for rejoicing that Lord Minto has adhered to the policy of his predecessors in excluding religious instruction from the University curriculum. Even instruction strictly confined to monotheistic principles on the lines advocated by Dewan Raghu Nath Ray will by no means commend itself to orthodox Hindus, though apparently it ought to commend itself to all.

KHULWAVASI, Apl. 4th, 1908.

288. The Khulnavasi [Khulna] of the 4th April publishes an expression of opinion by several leading members of the Bharat Re-marriage of Mr. Jusitee Dharma Mahumandal, by pandits hailing from the Mukerjee's daughter. different provinces of India, who all condemn the

remarriage of Mr. Justice Mukerjee's widowed daughter. The paper also reports a meeting held at Navadwip, under the presidency of Babu Visvewar Chakravarty, M.A., in which a similar opinion was expressed.

NAVABARTI, Apl. 4tb, 1908. 289. The following is a full translation of a leaderette under the heading; "Be ready," which appears in the Navasakt "Be ready." [Calcutta] of the 4th April:-

The time is come, be ready. The spirit which is now abroad compels us to say this, for everyone ought to be careful while there is time. The

on a European by some Bengalls

"The clubbing is just what the dog deserves," which we have published in another part of this paper, is true, every bit of it. And from that it is quite clear that Eringhis now move

about with revolvers in their pockets, and are ready even to open fire and murder the peaceful (and) unarmed people of this country for the sake of upholding their own barbarism. Feringhis will commit murder and will easily get off from the Feringhi courts of law by taking shelter behind the plea of the right of private defence. It will not do now to take a thrashing lying down (but) we shall have to return beating for beating, for we also have a right of self-defence. Every one should now always have a weapon of some sort or other on his person. If you have to die, do not die like jackals and dogs, die like heroes. Hence we say, "Be ready."

290. The Sandhya [Calcutta] of the 4th April reports a meeting held at Panti's Math (opposite the Sangit Samaj), in which it was resolved to open a fund in honour of Liakat Liakat Hossein.

Several Marwaris subscribed to the fund, and a Managing Committee was formed, with Babu Mati Lal Ghosh as Chairman, Messrs. Rasul and Rajat Nath Ray as Secretaries, and Bipin Chandra Pal, Aravinda Ghosh, Abul Kasim and others as members.

291. Shyamsundar Basu and five others write to the Sandhya [Calcutta] of the 4th April that they are trying to preach Hinduism and the swadeshi among the people of Mandlai (near Pandua on the East Indian Railway) by means of theatricals. Their object is to keep

the people unsullied by English education.

292. The Sandhya [Calcutta] of the 4th April writes:—
That lying fisher woman of Koilaghat (i.e.,

Assault on a European in a the Englishman) writes that a few days ago some trame-ar.

National Volunteers assulted a Feringhee in an

Alipur tram car and ran away with his revolver. It is reported that the Feringhee appealed for help to the conductor and the beat constable, but in vain. As for the imaginary National Volunteers, they will not perhaps be found out, but it will not be difficult to find out the tramway conductor and the constable, and they will no doubt be sentenced "to be hanged for six months."

293. The Sonar Bharat [Howrah] of the 4th April accuses the majority of the Moderates of a total want of the spirit of self-

land them very soon in utter disappointment. It speaks in a most laudatory strain of the readiness of the Extremists to undergo any amount of loss and hardship for their country. But, it says, there are some lawless men who call themselves Extremists, and insult and abuse men who happen to differ from their political views. The spirit of conciliation is the only spirit in which work in furtherence of the country's interests is to be done. Government's *zulum* on the people has failed. Can *zulum* on the Moderates bring them round to the views and ways of thinking of the Extremists?

294. Under the heading: "The Englishman's despotism," the Eugentar

"The Englishman's despotism." [Calcutta] of the 4th April writes:—

At Kushtea.

At Kushtea (on the the Eastern Bengal State ailway) a few days ago some one fired at a missionary with the object of killing him. There was no difference of opinion as to the aforesaid preacher of Christianity being a detective of a superior order. Nor was it a fact that under the garb of preaching religion, he did not use sarcastic language towards the religions of Hindus and Musalmans of the country. Every Hindu and Musalman, to whom his religion was (as dear) as his life, was dissatisfied with the acts of such brokers of religion. God alone knows who wanted to kill him, but the present English nation, which is called "the king of this country," is providing for a terrible punishment on Kushtea. 50 military policemen and also a few policemen who are traitors to their own country and religion, some disguised as Sanyasis, some as shopkeepers, some as Brahmin cooks, are trying to find

SANDEYA, Apl. 4th, 1908.

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> SANDETA, Apl. 4th, 1908.

SONAR BHARAY, Apl. 4th, 1908.

YUGAMEAR, Apl. 6th, 1908.

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mpels The out the murderer from Khushtea. This is causing arbitrary oppression of the general public of Khushtea. If it had been the object of Englishmen to establish peace among the people at large in the country, then (they) would not have created unrest in the country by setting such a tyranical police on (the people). It was for killing an offender, a guilty person, (and) for punishing a wicked man that the shot was fired upon the missionary; why (then) try to find out the "accused" wish the help of the police? Does that not mean the repression of the swadeshi? It is in this way that Englishmen are, with the motive of repressing the swadeshi, setting the police (on the people) in Bengal and in other places in India, and are making the people restless by calling into existence various sorts of oppression. But it is not in Bengal only that a man has been killed to-day by a shot from a gun, many men in this way were murdered several times (before), but such an extensive array (literally, extent) of military police was not made on those occasions. Seeing and hearing all this, the people of the country have well understood that one of the objects of this is only to repress the swadeshi.

In Noakhali.

At a certain Musalman village in Noakhali also a missionary under the garb of preaching religion, tried to create unrest. The Musalmans of that place, to whom religion is as (dear as) life, drove away that foolish broker of religion after giving him a good thrashing. In that village also brutal oppression is being committed with the help of the police. What doubt is there that the entire Hindu and the Musalman communities should be moved to revenge this?

In Madras.

Two years ago a Swadeshi steamer service was established between Tuticorin and Colombo. This concern inflicted great loss on the British India Seam Navigation Company. Some time ago one of the English steam-ships purposely collided with one of the swadeshi steamers, with the purpose of sinking it and thus putting the Swadeshi Steamer Company to loss. Later, on the Port Commissioners of Madras tried to put the Swadeski Steamer Company to trouble in various ways. In spite of these obstacles, the Swadeski Steamer Company have so long been carrying on their business. Even now the British merchants are trying every means for ruining the Swadeshi Steamer Company, and the oppressive power of Englishmen is helping them. The Feringhi Magistrate of Tuticorin summoned Chidambaram Pillay, one of the Directors of the Swadeshi Steamer Company, and put him to prison for no offence. Some respectable gentlemen tried several times to get Chidambaram Pillay released on bail, but to no effect. On the other hand, Englishmen did not hesitate to commit oppression on those persons. Later on the Magistrate of Tuticorin did not allow the people to make any rejoicings on the occasion of Srijut Bipin Chandra Pal's release. All this oppression became too much for the people's patience, and one day they set fire to all the offices, schools, thanas, and post-offices at Tuticorm. Forthwith Englishmen fired their guns on the persecuted people and killed many of them. Englishmen now threaten to shoot Indians on any every provocation, and spread all sorts of rumour for the purpose of whitewashing their own tyranny. We have now to speak to the people of India clearly about all these. The people of India are now trying to bring about national progress by preaching the swadeshi and by relying on their own power. If ever this current of progress is united with military srength, then Englishmen will not be able to remain in this country with their demoniac influence, even for a day; (and) this they have understoon well. Hence, wherever the swadeshi spirit is firmly rooted, wherever the people of this country have been successful in their own endeavours, there Englishmen are trying to destroy that by applying demoniac force. It is not only cowardice to disarm the people and then open fire on them, but even barbarous, uncivilised (and) wild tribes shrink from doing such a thing. To-day throughout India the English have revealed themselves before us as a visible type of barbarism. It is only after finding the vast population of India unarmed that Englishmen had at the very outset equipped themselves with weapons and proclaimed war against them. The result has been that the thirty crores of the people of India have also been able to realise the fact (that) in order to bring about their own national advancement, standing up as rivals to this brute force, they will have to oppose them (Englishmen) with the help of such brute force alone. We are awaiting such a day.

Is peace pessible?

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The time has also come for deciding whether in these circumstances it is possible to establish peace in our country by working in unison with Englishmen. We have several times clearly expressed this (that) we cannot come to terms with Englishmen any more. To speak in their language one has to say, (that) both sides will now have to sit down saying, "Nol compromise." We are trying to do good to the country by re-establishing the arts and commerce of the country. The country is getting poor day by day, Englishmen have destroyed the arts, etc., of our country; we shall establish them again. There has been a downfall of our country on account of English habits and ideas, luxuries and education; we are becoming devoid of food (and) devoid of clothing after depositing in various ways the money of our own (lit. house) in their treasury. We want that we shall do good to ourselves by taking in our own hands the education, government and the protection of our country. We are trying to preach our ancient religion and morality and to establish peace in the disordered community, which is influenced by Western ideas; and with cannon and guns they are indeed trying day and night to find out the means which can ruin our arts and commerce. Lest by giving ourselves a national education we should take up the ideals of Pratap and Sivaji and drive Englishmen away from this country, (they) have, spies (after us) and are, by making reference to the Royal Charter, trying to make us deliver even this very noble endeavour of ours into the control of the "Nonsense Society" of England. Fearing lest we should ever become independent, (or) lest we should have the idea that the country is ours, Englishmen are committing terrible oppression on our community by keeping all through day and night their ephemeral cannon and guns arrayed before our eyes and by setting on (us) the mean officials. In these circumstances a compromise, a settlement, or a treaty cannot be made between Englishmen and ourselves. So long as Englishmen are in this country, so long peace is impossible.

Who are Englishmen to this country?

It is the sight of this tyranny on the part of Englishmen which has compelled us to ask: "Who are Englishmen to this country?" India belongs to Indians. It is on the deeds of Indians that the good or evil of India depends, So long as Englishmen will remain fastening themselves on (lit. sitting on the shoulders of) India like an evil spirit (lit. planet) so long unrest will prevail in India. The Western, bloodthirsty Englishmen never conquered India by the strength of the sword. It was we who, out of our own will, seated them on the throne of India for the purpose of saving the country from the hands of the Musalmans. Seeing to-day this barbarous endeavour of that foolish race, we have, for the purpose of establishing peace in our house, resolved to cut off all contact with them. Standing on her own independent field, India will work out her own welfare. Who are Englishmen to this country that they should give proof of their own brute force by committing tyranny on it?

From this time shall we teach the masses that Englishmen are India's enemies, (that they are) not only enemies but that swooping down upon the field of India like demons, they desire only India's harm. To-day (in the tract) from the ocean to the Himalayas we shall raise only this cry, "Englishmen are the enemies of India."

Who is responsible?

But still we had thought that we should work out the country's welfare by independently improving the arts and commerce of the country. But the way that they (Englishmen) are unjustly increasing oppression in India by following a harsh policy and by (committing) unlawful acts, is causing as much unrest in the minds of the people of the country as, on the other hand, it is making Englishmen themselves invite their own misfortune. Who is responsible (for this)? Who is the aider?

Who is to-day working out the rain of his own country by helping this terrible enemy in every way? They are the members of the police and of the army, pleaders, medical men and books written by English men. It is the policemen and the soldiers of this country, who, heedless of the good or evil of their land of birth, are helping Englishmen in committing oppression on this country. The pleaders are belping in the enforcement of (lit. establishing) the unjust laws and regulations of Englishmen in order to increase their own practice and influence by means of those (laws and regulations). The medical men are increasing the number of nasty diseases by giving up the healthy system of treatment of this country. By reading books written by Englishmen we are learning that there never were any men, properly so-called, in India, (and that) it is Englishmen who have civilised us after coming to this country. To-day we shall have to explain to these enemies to this country, (these) traitors to their own country—(these) aiders. (of Englishmen)—what their own position is and to bring them within our own boundary-line, (and) to draw them (towards us) in order to bring about our own advancement. So long only as our countrymen will help Englishmen in this country, so long indeed they will be able to remain in this country. Unless we are up and doing to (work out) our own welfare, no good will come to us.

THEATTAR. April 4th, 1908, 295. The Yugantar [Calcutta] of the 4th April has the following:—

The Liberty of the Press.

The English want, by restricting the liberty of the Press, to keep their own supremacy and arbitrary rule in India The liberty of the Press. unimpaired.

Keeping within the boundary line which the English marked out for us after teaching us how to write newspapers, we have been so long freely howling. But at the present time a number of newspapers having given up howling, have taken to crying out: "Kill and slaughter," although that cry is merely verbal. For they are still keeping within that boundary line, and like deliriumstricken dying patients, trying in the last moments of their lives to say something to their friends, but falling in spite of a thousand attempts. Delirium at once supervenes and chokes them; and they too grow silent. The Englishman says: "We call this a newspaper, and it is these rules which we consider liberty for you." And we also, respectfully accepting (literally, holding them worthy to be placed on our heads) those rules, went on doing our work independently. The publisher of newspapers descended on to the field of action, accepting the Englishman's orders as worthy to be placed on his head.

The newspapers are still trying to emancipate India without contravening the law. They have not still dared to come out by breaking down the barrier (literally, embankment) of that boundary line which may be compared to the boundary line laid down by Lakhsman (for Sita when he ran to the rescue of his elder brother, who had been out a-hunting the golden deer). The names of editors and printers will have to be put down in writing and handed over to the Englishman. He alone is to be accepted whom the English will approve. The name of the proprietor of the printing press must also be made known to

the Police Court.

We hear a rumour that the liberty of the press will be brought under, greater control this time. We do not publish this news after betraying the secret mystery of some Council Chamber of the Englishman! It is some amongst ourselves who, in their terror, are awaiting this kind of severe sentence. What they say is that it will be for the fault of a number of hot-headed youths that the liberty of the Press will be spoilt this time. What we say is that he who has the power to grant a thing has also the power to take that thing away. In spite of worshipping for such a long time the liberty created by Englishmen, we have not attained the desired results. A (feeling of) selfsatisfaction has not been bern (thereof), nor the feeling (of) lassitude removed (thereby). Let us this once break up that plaything which has been contaminated by the touch of Michcha and building up an image of liberty with our

own hands, worship it whole-heartedly, and see whether or not the lassitude

(we suffer from) is removed thereby.

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What sort of talk is this, that whatever laws the English will make, we are promptly to accept with heads bowed down like (so many) bulls, without discrimination, reserve, protest and amendment. No more of that; if it comes to giving up conducting newspapers, we shall do it; if we have to close our printing presses, we shall do it. Force will find out other channels, will manifest itself by other means. A volcanic eruption, if it cannot find out an easy outlet, will manifest itself by splitting into fragments every molecule and every atom of the entire earth.

In Europe and elsewhere, the newspaper press occupies a very high place. But in India the reverse is the case; can liberty ever exist in a subject-country? The country is under foreign subjection—while its press is free, its religion is free,—the ruler who is of a different religion does not interfere with (its) religion and (its) society! What generosity this! We feel inclined to smile when we hear this foolish talk which befits boys only from the lips of grown-up men. As a matter of fact, these words are merely the acid

eructations of Western teaching.

Some one somehow got himself shot for reading Mazzini's Journal. Accordingly, in the same way, we reflect—the people of the country will get shot for attempting to read the Yugantar,—this marks the stretch of our imagination. But we do not reflect once, whether in this country it is for the newspapers that people die, or whether (it is) for something else that they yield up their lives freely. We have not yet been able to know the chord which being struck, thousands on thousands of men will in a fury for battle, rush forward into the jaws of death.

296. The Yugantar [Calcutta] of the 4th April has the following under

the heading :-

MATTER RELATED TO RELIGION.

Every Indian is to conduct himself in obedience to these (rules):-

"Matter related to religion."

1. Every Indian is to keep a map of India hanging in his house. And he is to reflect: this is my country, this my Mother, this my foster-mother, and (she is) to-day subject to others. To-day, in this country of sweet water and sweet fruits, the infants of the home of Annapurna (the goddess of plenty) are dying for want of food.

2. It was on the breast of this mother country that Sivaji, Protap, Guru-Govinda, Raj Singha, Protapaditya, Nanak, Kabir, Sankaracharyya, Buddha, Chaitanya and other great man were born, and let these (men) be our models.

3. The Vedas, the Upanishads, the Puranas and other religious works impart to us in the world all kinds of knowledge. We shall study those works daily. Let these highly precious works be the matter of our daily studies.

4. We are born in order to maintain righteousness. And that righteousness we will maintain.

5. The respectable Hindu ladies of India should always remember Savitri, Sita, Damayanti, Rani Durgavati, Ahalya, Lakshmibai, Tara, Padmini, Krishna Kumari and Rani Bhabani, saying: let these be our models.

6. Boys, let it be our aspiration to become adepts in the knowledge of the Shastras and of the weapons like Lava and Kusha; youths, let it be your aspiration to be uterine brothers as (affectionate as) Ram and Lakshman; Indians, let it be your aspiration to obey the behests of your elders like the five Pandavas, and let it be your resolve to be guided by Sri Krishna and religion.

297. The Yugantar [Calcutta] of the 4th April has an article exhorting the various Hindu peoples of India to focus themselves to a common centre, and then having become

unconquerable, to work for the establishment of peace and religion on earth. To the Western world a craving for money seems to be the one incumbent duty in life, and in order to appease their craving for luxury, they do not shrink from drinking the blood of others. The people of India will have to preach their own spiritual religion for the salvation of these blood-thirsty Occidentals, who are eager to oppress (others). No matter if in arriving at their goal, the Indians have to shed human blood or to lay

TUGATTAR; Apl 48b, 1908;

YUGAFFAR, Apl. 4th, 1908. waste towns and villages. And in order to establish the kingdom of righteensness on earth, the Hindus must cultivate the military virtues. At present the Brahmans who are the religious preceptors, deprived of the assistance of the military caste, are going about weeping like women who have lost their husbands. The ill-mannered demons with their brute force are about to banish religion from the earth. The fields which used to be full of an imnmeasureable amount of crops are now devoid of crops and full of human skeletons; and the rivers which used to be full of the purest water have been filled with human blood and so have dried up; instead of the head of the demon having been severed by the sharp scimitar held by a strong arm and rolling about on the ground, the Mother herself is severing her own head and in her madness drinking her own blood in violent merriment. What is wanted now therefore is the revival of the military spirit for the protection of the Brahmanic religion.

YUGANTAR, Apl. 44h, 1905.

298. The Yuganiar [Calcutta] of the 4th April, after speaking of the battle of Kurukshetra as a battle of freedom, and refer-" Battles for freedom." ring to the battles of the same nature which were faught by Pertab in Rajputana and Sivaji in Maharashtra (both against the

Musalmans), by the Italians against the Austrians, by the American Colonists against the English, and finally by the French people against the Monarch and

nobility of their country, proceeds thus:-

The aspiration to emancipate onesself from a state of subjection is consistent with religion. And taking lives in battle in order to maintain that religion is certainly not a sin. But where in the longing for liberty the people get out of hand (literally, become foul mouthed(?) like a tyrannous popular power, it is the destruction of the people which ensues, and not religion which is established. Italy, immediately before proclaiming her War of Independence, tried regularly to unify the immense multitude of the country, and every one sacrificing his self-interest, fell to collecting munitions of war in order to defend the honour of the country. It is not that a subject-nation, if it is to declare war does not require weapons also, and it is only after having as far so possible laid in arms, that it declares war. The Italians, every one (of them) had laid in arms of all sorts before the war was declared. Similarly the Americans first laid in arms to a certain extent and then proclaimed war against the British. In recent times the Boers also fought on the same lines (literally principles). The American War of Independence has been the best model up to the present time (for such wars). Washington's soldiers had not plenty of arms, nor had he warships to array themselves against the English; nevertheless ultimately they wone

At the present time, all over the world, this sort of battle for freedom is about to be proclaimed. In this age no nation whatever is willing to remain in a state of subjection. Every subject-nation has been able to realise the evils which subjection brings on. This battle for freedom on earth will not cease until every ruling power on earth bocomes deserving of the name of Raja, by working out in a just and religious spirit the good of the people, and until the ruling powers on earth come to be guided by great honest-minded pious-spirited men. Every nation on earth will do bloody work on the surface (literally, breasts) of the earth for the sake of its own rights and welfare and thereby root out unrighteousness. For ever will this continue to be the aim of

battles for freedom.

299. The Yugantar [Calcutta] of the 4th April concludes an article on

"Protap is Rajasthan" thus:-" Pratap in Rejasthan."

Alas! to what sad pass has Rajasthan been brought by the changes of time. None now remembering Protap's prowess and example, makes a stand for the defence of religion and the protection of the people in Rajasthan. The turban which Protap refused to place at the feet of the Moghul, holding it to be sacred is now being lightly placed at the feet of the Mlechhas by Protap's descendants. Is there to-day in India a ruler who is a hero, a worker, a spirited defender of religion like Protap? Will not a Protap again appear amongst us to protect religion and the people?

The Red Pamphlet again.

300. The Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 5th April learns from Mymensingh that a red pamphlet is again being distributed broadcast in the manner of a hand bill. The

DAILT HITAVADI, Apl. 5th, 1908.

YUGANTAR. Apl. 4th, 1908. professed object of the pamphlet is to raise subscriptions for the spread of education among Mahomedans. It contains the name of the Nawab of Dacca who, however, has disclaimed his connection with it in any way.

301. Speaking of the contributions made by different European firms of Calcutta to the Famine Fund started by His England's duty towards India in Excellency the Viceroy, the Daily Hitavadi [Cal cutta] of the 5th April says:—

Cannot England make some attempt to help India in her present distress? Surely it is the possession of the Indian Empire that has made England the richest and most formidable power in Europe. Cannot "honest" John Morley open a famine fund in England?

302. The Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 5th April publishes a letter from a correspondent, in which it is stated that the inscript of water in the district habitants of Singte, Sibpur, and some neighbouring villages in the district of Howrah, are suffering greatly for want of drinking water. The zamindars have leased out portions of the river from which the water used to be drawn to some bagdis for fishing which has rendered the water quite useless. The correspondent draws the attention of the zamindars to the matter.

The Hitvarta [Calcutta] of the 5th April writes that the religions of the Hindus and the Muhammadans are not a week day entertainment, but a life-long business. They get exasperated to hear their religions slighted and that is why the Christian missionaries get into difficulty so often. Sometimes, they happen to do certain unreasonable acts an hearing the latter (the missionaries) speak ill of their forefathers. But who is responsible for this, the poor innocent Hindus and the Muhammadans or Government, which supports the missionaries at the expense of the former?

304. The Hitvarta [Calcutta] of the 5th April is astonished that the Police Court bar thanked Mr. Kingsford for his sympathetic treatment of it, inasmuch as it is an open secret that it was he who had treated so shabbily one of its constituents, Mr. Chitta Ranjan Dass, Barrister-at-Law.

Sir Andrew Fraser, now on the there to spend the remaining portion of his life in peace, in the country of Forfarshire. The paper wishes him a happy life, but at the same time asks whether he would be able to enjoy peace of mind, keeping in view his doings in India. Will not the facts of his befriending the police and causing discontent among the people, by his associating with Lord Curzon in partitioning Bengal upbraid his

306. The Hindi Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 6th April writes:—Whether or not there may be an appreciable decrease in plague in India and the Plague in India a European on a fat pay is, as a matter of course, entertained as a plague officer in the various infected areas. There is hardly any decrease in plague in the Punjab, but, notwithstanding, the Local Government has been retaining the services of a European Plague Doctor there. Now, when these medical men cannot help in stamping out the epidemic, what is the use of retaining their services at the expense of the public? So that while some one's house is on fire, the others take the opportunities of warming themselves,

307. The Hindi Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 6th April regrets that while a dire famine is prevailing in India and the masses are dying of starvation, the British Government has associated with the French Republic in holding an exhibition in France, and erecting a magnificent building in that connection at the expense of the famine-stricken Indians.

Searcity of water in Man- (district Manbhum), and near about the town of Purulia, are suffering extremely from scarcity of good drinking water, Some official visitors have testified to the t.uth of

DATET HITAVADI, Apl. 5th, 1908.

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Hindi Bareavasi, Apl. 6th, 1906.

PURULIA DARPAN, Apl. 6th, 1908.

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menibuted The this complaint. People have to allay their thirst with muddy and otherwise filthy water.

DAILY HITAVADI, Apl. 7th, 1908. 309. The Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 7th April writes that the English when they introduced English education into India, did not expect that as a consequence, the Indians would become active political agitators. They forget that if the Indians in pre-British days did not take any active interest in politics as a nation, it was because they had rulers who protected each caste in the discharge of its own peculiar function. The present day rulers, instead of affording any such protection, have themselves usurped the functions of one of these castes, viz., the Vaisya or trading one. This explains why the Indians cannot regard them with the respect they paid to their predecessors, and hence the unrest of which so much is heard now-a-days.

NAVASAETI, Apl 78h, 1908. 310. Refrring to the recent case of assault on a European by some

Bengalis in an Alipur tram-car, the Navasakti

Assault on a European in a [Calcutta] of the 7th April says that the dog received the clubbing it deserved.

WAVASARTI, Apl. 7th, 1908. 311. The Navasakti [Calcutta] of the 7th April writes:-

A European passenger and Bipin got up a Kalighat car, and finding all the seats occupied he asked the conductor to remove a Bengali passenger from one of the seats. The conductor did not comply with this request, so the European forcibly removed a Bengali from a seat and sat down there. The Bengali was about to retaliate, but he desisted as Bepin Chandra Pal was a passenger in the same car and he did not wish to have Bepin Pal mixed up in the affray, which would take place if the European were hit. Bepin Chandra Pal, however, expostulated with the European, who, though at first furious, had at last to climb down as soon as he learnt that it was Bepin Chandra Pal he was speaking to.

NIBAR, Apl. 7th, 1908. 312. A correspondent of the Nihar [Contai] of the 7th April draws a very gloomy picture of famine and starvation in Contai, Midnapore.

Cry for famine relief from certain villages under the Contai Subdivision (Midnapore), and prays to Government for prompt

relief.

N_{1EAB}, Apl. 7tb, 1908. 313. The Nihar [Contai] of the 7th April draws the attention of the public to the extremely miserable condition of the people of the Chetua pargana (Ghatal), owing to flood and excessive rainfall. Many have to go without a single meal in a day. Government is doing nothing to relieve the distressed. The paper appeals to the public to come

forward with belp.

Sawdhya, Apl. 7th, 1908. the workmen of the Government Dockyards at Kidderpore who have struck work has so far shown declinning to return to work except on their own terms. The paper twits the "Baboo" class for not having so far shown a similar tenacity, a defect which it ascribes, to their having get anglicised and their physical wants having thereby become too many for their meagre incomes. In concluding the paper exhorts the workmen to stand fast and so save their own and their country's honour and bring the Feringhi fellows to the last pass of trouble and confusion.

DAILY HITAVADI, Apl. 8th, 1908.

315. Referring to Mr. Nevinsons letter to the Daily Chronicle of the 15th

February the Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 8th

April says:—

Whatever good advice Mr. Nevinson may choose to give to Englishmen it is too much for India to expect good trest-meet at the hands of Anglo-Indians. The proud self seeking money-loving Anglo-Indian will always look upon India as his khas taluk. With its money he hopes to be rich and happy. Sympathy for the people of India will never find its way into the hardened hearts of the Anglo-Indian.

SAWDETA, Apl. 8th, 1908.

316. The Sandhya [Calcutta] of the 8th April contains a stirring appeal to Famine fund in honour of the people to subscribe to the famine fund recently opened in honour of Liakat Husain.

URIYA PAPERS.

The Uriya and Navasamvad [Balasore] of the 4th March thanks 317. Government for remitting chaukidari tax, valued nine annas and below per annum, in the Balasore Remission of taxation not univerdistrict for one year, and is sorry that this remissal in the Balasore district.

URITA AND NAVABAMVAD, Mar. 4th, 1908.

sion has not taken practical effect in the Baliapal thana and in some other portions of the same district, where it is supposed that the people are well off. Considering that owing to railway and other communications, prices of foodstuffs are very high in every part of the district, it is advisable and fair that every part of the district should be benefited by the remission. 318. The same paper is glad to learn that His Honour the Lieutenant-

URITA AND NAVASAMVAD. Mar. 4th, 1906.

The installation of Baramba and Narsinghpur on their respective ancestral gaddis.

Governor of Bengal has ordered the installation of the young Chiefs of Baramba and Narsinghpur on their respective ancestral gaddis, and has every reason to hope that the Chiefs will administer their respective States ably and successfully.

URITA AND NAVASAMVAD, Mar. 4th, 1908.

An unfair distribution of the Military expenditure in the British Empire.

319. The same paper is sorry to note that though a proposal is going on in England to reduce the Military expenditure in that country, a counter-proposal is on foot to saddle India with the expenses of the British soldiers in Egypt. This is not fair.

URIYA AND NAVABAMVAD, Mar. 4th, 1908.

Liberality of the Raja of Talcher.

The same paper thanks the Raja of Talcher for his liberality in providing some of his poor subjects with means to build thir cottages.

URITA AND NAVABAMVAD, Mar. 4th, 1908.

The same paper states that the Raja of Kharial has caused a schoolhouse to be built in that State in honour of the memory of his late father.

URIYA AND Mar, 4th, 1908,

The organisation of a Famine Relief Fund in Calcutta.

" In memoriam."

322. The same paper is glad to announce that an influential movement is set on foot to inaugurate a Famine Relief Fund in Calcutta on the lines of that started in 1900, and that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce takes an active interest in it. This movement is in the right direction.

The same paper states that about 50 dacoits entered a house in Purna Gomestwarpur, in the Puri district, and A daring decoity in Puri. threatening to kill the inmates if they tried to resist them seized and conveyed Rs. 1,500 from it. The culprits are yet at

URITA AND NAVABBAHVAD, Mar. 4th, 1908.

large.

The same paper states that the candidates who appeared in the last Mukhtership Examination, complain that there Complaints of examinees in the

were too many questions that could not have been last Mukhtearship Examination answered within the prescribed hours, and that merit consideration. one of the questions dealt with a portion of the

URIYA AND NAVABAMVAD, Mar. 4th, 1908.

Indian Succession Act, which was not included in the prescribed course of studies. The writer observes that these complaints merit consideration at the hands at the Examiners.

325. The Samvad Vahika [Balasore] of the 5th March is glad to learn that Maharaj Kumar Raj Rajendra Narayan of Cooch An Indian Maharaj Kumar on Behar has sailed on his tour round the world and his tour round the world.

SAMVAD VARIES. Mar. 5th, 1908.

Orissa learn to follow his good example"?

asks: "When will the Maharajas and Rajas of

Mar. 5th, 1908.

Resignation of Babu Kampal Misra, and the predominance of the Bengali element in the offices of Mourbhanj.

326. The same paper passes high encomiums on Babu Kampal Misra, B.L., SANVAD VARINA, who after resigning his post of Assistant Subdivisional Officer, Bamanghati in Mourbhanj, has joined the Bar in Cuttack. While in Mourbhanj, Kampal Babu was an excellent officer and a friend

of the poor. The predominance of the Bengali element in the offices of Mourbhanj has made it very unpleasant for Uriya officers to remain there. It is said that Babu Arjun Bhuyan, B.E., the Uriya Assistant Engineer in Mourbhanj is watching his opportunity to get away from the service of that State. It is feared that Suryamani Babu, a newly-appointed Uriya officer, will not remain long in the Mourbhanj service.

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327. In giving the number of persons on gratuitous relief in different SANVAD VARIKA. parts of Orissa, the same paper is afraid that the Mar. 5th, 1908. number will increase in the months of April, May The mercy of God implored on behalf of the poor and the and June, if there be no rain soon. The writer famished. implores the mercy of God, who alone can save the poor and famished people of Orissa. 328. The same paper states that innumerable letters are coming from SAMVAD VAHIKA, correspondents in different parts of Orissa, all Mar. 5th, 1908. imploring Government to save the people from The mercy of Government is implored, as the future outlook is starvation. The writer agreeing with his correterrible. spondents, requests the Government to rise equal to the occasion; else many will die of starvation. 329. The Remnna correspondent of the same paper states that the houses SAMVAD VAHIKA. of three shop-keepers in Sahaji Hât were reduced to Mar. 5th, 1908. A fire in Balasore. ashes by fire. The Basudevpur correspondent of the same paper states that in SAMVAD VAHIKA, Mar. 5th, 1908. that than there were 742 deaths against 303 More deaths than births in the births in January last. These vital statistics are Basudevpur thana. not at all favourable. The same correspondent states that in village Arundua, near Basu-SAMBAD VAHIKA, debpur, three pots of boiled rice were stolen in the Mar. 5th, 1998, Theft of boiled rice, indicating last week. This novel theft shows the direction deep distress. in which the wind blows. 332. The Remuna correspondent of the same paper states that more BANBAD VAHIKA. than one hundred persons died of cholera in village Mar. 5th, 1908. Mortality due to cholera. Brahmania in the past few weeks. 333. The same correspondent states that small-pox prevails in Sergarh, SAMBAD VAHIKA, and that within two weeks there were 14 seizures Mar. 5th, 1908. Small-pox in Balasore. and 4 deaths. 334. The Basudevpur correspondent of the same paper states that the BAMBAD VAHIKA, general health of that place is not good, and that Mar. 5th, 1908. Public health in Basudevpur. contagious diseases prevail everywhere. The same paper writes a long article, pointing out the necessity of BANVAD VAHIKA, the use of spinning-wheels by women in every Mar. 5th, 1908, The use of the spinning-wheel, a household. If the people learn to spin their own great necessity. thread, they will not have to depend on foreigners for their clothes. 336. The same paper is sorry to find that the authorities are not in favour SAMUAD VABIKA, of a Higher English School in Nilgiri. It is Mar. 5th, 1908, The Nilgiri Higher English difficult to guess at their motive. Instead of the School reduced in status. Nilgiri High School being incorporated with the Calcutta University as was expected by many, the status of the school has been reduced, and the Head Master put into the Devotar Department of that State. This is no doubt very discouraging. 337. The same paper regrets to point out that Kabulies have begun to BANVAD VAHIKA. Mar. 5th, 1908. commit oppressions in Remuna by realising the The Kabuli trader and his sale-proceeds of their articles sold to simple people Remuna customer at loggerheads. at high prices on a loan system by force. It behoves the authorities to protect the people against their onslaughts. 338. The same paper states that the repairs of the road between Remuns BAMBAD VARIKA. Mar. 5th, 1908. and Mitrapur should be completed without any Repairs of the Remuna-Mitramore delay. The repair work has been going on pur Road need early completion. for many weeks past. 339. The Garjathasini [Talcher] of the 7th March gives a short account GARJATBASINI, Mar. 7th, 1908. of the inspection of the Pal Lahera State by the The inspection of Pal Lahera State by the Political Agent. Political Agent, who seems to have been pleased with the administration of that State by the Manager. The young Raja is also taking a great deal of interest in his State. The same paper gives an account of the inspection of the offices GARIATBASINI, 340. Mar. 7th, 1908. in Talcher State by the Political Agent, and Inspection of Talcher State observes that that officer was satisfied with the offices by the Political Agent. results of his inspection. He presided over a meeting of the local Literary Association, and delivered a speech which was both instructive and valuable.

341. The same paper states that Babu Sashi Bhusan Rai has taken up his temporary abode at Talcher, and has made The charity of Babu Sashi himself known there by his charity. He distributes Bhusan Rai in Talcher.

The charity of Babu Sashi himself known there by his charity. He distributes rice, pice and eatables among the poor every day.

He has further given shelter to a certain number of poor and helpless men

He has further given shelter to a certain number of poor and helpless men and women.

The mango in Talcher.

342. The same paper is sorry to note that the mango in Talcher has after all proved disappointing.

Narsingpur has given orders for excavating three tanks with the object of giving work to the day-labourers in that State. It is said that the work has invited only a limited number of such men. Day-

Relief works in Narsingpar. labourers residing in other States may therefore be induced to proceed to Narsingpur, where they will be readily provided with work.

Public health in Angul.

344. The same paper states that the health of the Angul town is good.

345. The same paper states that the Proprietor of Balarampur in the Cuttack district having applied all his resources to the relief of his tenantry, has himself become resourceless, and is afraid that he will himself come

to trouble as he cannot realise his rents from his tenants.

346. The same paper is glad to find that the tiger, which had killed a large number of men and cattle in the Balarampur State, was shot by the Proprietor of that State after

a good deal of care and trouble.

347. The same paper states that the existing distress in Balarampur has induced the criminal portion of the community to have recourse to incendiarism. Thus many houses

have been burnt in that State.

348. The same paper states that small-pox

Small-pox and cholera in and cholera prevail in Balarampur. It is said that vaccination has proved ineffectual in arresting the

349. The Sambalpur Hitaishini [Bamra] of the 7th March gives a full account of His Honour the Lieutenant-Gevernor's visit to Bamra.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Gevernor's visit to Bamra, and publishes the reply which His Honour gave to the address presented to him

by the Raja and the people of that State. It is said that the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased with all that he saw in that State, and nothing was spared to make His Honour's journey in that State comfortable.

Beneficient measures of the his people. He has remitted a portion of the paddy due from his people. He has suspended the realisation of some of his dues, in consideration of the present distress of his people. He has sanctioned the construction of several wells and tanks in different parts of the State, which will give work to a number of day-labourers. He has further ordered planting of trees on both the sides of the

roads in his State, which will give shelter to passengers and beasts of burden.

351. The Rangamundai correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the

7th March states that a Branch Post Office is urgently wanted at the office of Munshi Ahmad Bux, the local zamindar, near which is an important market, named Nischinta Kolli, which is an important centre of business.

352. The same paper rejoices at the elevation of Mr. K. G. Gupta, i.c.s., to the position of a member of the India Office in England, as such an honour never before fell to the lot of any Bengali. The writer hopes that

Mr. Gupta will give such advice to the Secretary of State for India as will contribute to the good of the rulers and the ruled alike.

GARJATBASINI, Mar. 7th, 1908,

GABSATBASINI, Mar. 7th, 1908.

GARJAVBABINI, Mar. 7th, 1908.

Gabjathasibi, Mar. 7th, 1908.

Garjagbasini, Mar. 7th, 1968.

Garjatrasini, Mar. 7th, 1908.

GARJATBASINI, Mar. 7th, 1908.

SAMEALPUB HITAISHINI, Mar. 7th, 1908.

Sambalpur Hitaishini, Mar. 7th, 1908.

UTKALDIPIKA, Mar. 74b, 1908.

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same paper is glad at the appointment of Babu The UT KALDIPIKA, 353. Jugal Kishore Tripathi, M.A., late Manager of Mar. 7th, 1908. Kharsua, as the Superintendent of the Kalahandi Babu Jugal Kishore Tripathi, of Kalahandi State. Mr. Tripathi, as manager of Kharsua State, Superintendent State. had made himself popular by his good administra-The writer hopes that he will be able to earn tion and impartial judgment. greater distinction and popularity in his new position, and thereby make it clear that the Uriyas are really fit for higher appointments. 354. The same paper states that Babu Radha Prasad Bhagat, a Com-UTEALDIPIEA, of the Cuttack Municipality, was missioner Mar. 7th, 1938. declared disqualified by the Municipal authorities Babu Radha Prasad Bhagat, a Commissioner of the Cuttack to remain as a Commissioner for his continued Municipality. absence from six consecutive meetings of that Municipality. A new election having taken place to fill up the vacancy thus created, Babu Radha Prasad, who was one of the candidates, got himself elected a second time by the highest number of votes. The writer hopes that Babu Radha Prasad will henceforth prove more dutiful, and that the ratepayers will see that the reputation of the elective system is not injured by their untoward action. 355. Referring to Sir Lancelot Hare, the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern UTKALDIPIKA, Bengal's proposed retirement, the same paper Mar. 7th, 1906. The Lieutenant-Governor of observes that the terms of service of the Lieutenant-Eastern Bengal and Assam. Governor of Eastern Bengal are as unsettled as the state of the Province itself. This is not satisfactory. UTKALDIPI KAA. 356. The Utkaldipska [Cuttack] of the 7th March is glad to learn that the Mar. 7th, 1908. Raja of Athagarh is spending a large amount The Raja of Athgarh, an exemin excavanting tanks and repairing old temples by plary Prince. way of giving work to the starving poor in his He has also made arrangements at different centres for distributing rice and eatables to those people who are unfit for work. The writer admires the Raja's disinterested love for his subjects, and holds him up as an example to the Chiefs of other States. UPRALDIPIRA, 357. A correspondent of the same paper thanks the Raja of Athmallik Mar. 7th, 1908. for bestowal of honour on Babu Ram Chandra Babu Ram Chandra Behara Behara Pradhan, a rich sarbarakar in that State, Pradhan, a sarbarakar in Athin recognition of his public services, especially in mallik, bonoured. connection with the help that he rendered to the famished people in that State and Angul. UTEALDIPIKA, 358. The same paper thanks the Anusilan Samiti [Calcutta] for their Mar. 7th, 1908. noble efforts in collecting money and food-stuffs The benevolent deeds of the for distribution to the famine-stricken in Orissa and Anusilan Samiti [Calcutta]. other Provinces in India. THE ALDIPIEA. The Kendrapara correspondent of the same paper states that the Mar. 7th, 1908. state of the mango crop in that part of the Cuttack The mango in Kendrapara. district is not bad, and that one shower of rain is needed to make it grow healthy and strong. UTKALDIPIKA, The same correspondent complains of the dearness of paddy and Mar. 7th, 1908. rice, and states that rice sells at 6 seers per rupes The high price of paddy and in that part of the Cuttack district. The writer rice in Kendrapara. hopes that on the harvesting of the dalna paddy, the rates of paddy and rice may prove favourable. UTKALDIPIKA. 361. The Puri correspondent of the same paper states that young mangoes Mar. 7th, 1908. are falling from trees for want of such nourishment Young mangoes in danger. as a shower of rain would give. The same correspondent states that there is a scarcity of food-stuffs in the Gope thana, in the Puri district. The UTRALDIPIKA, **362.** Mar. 7th, 1908. Scarcity of food-stuffs in the Government is doing its duty. It behoves the Gope thans, in the Puri district. local zamindars to take suitable steps for the relief of their poor tenants. UBKALDIPIKA. 363. The same paper states that, through want of rain in the Mar. 7th, 1908, Cuttack town, the temperature is rising day by The weather in Cuttack.

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366.

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The Rangmundai correspondent of the same paper states that the mango crop is hopeful in that place, and that a The mango in Rangmundai. shower of rain is needed to give it nourishment.

365. The Kendrapara correspondent of the The weather in Kendrapara. same paper states that the temperature is rising. The same paper states that the dalua crop in Kendrapara is hopeful, and that a shower of rain will do it great good.

The same paper learns from its contemporary of the Garjatbasini that on that portion of the road which lies between Guthani and Jharan, in Dhenkanal, cloths and other property to the value of Rs. 500 were stolen from a cart by dacoits. The

case is under investigation. 368. The same paper states that the notorious man-eating tigress that was committing havoc in the Athgarh State, and on Ghana Kothkaran of Athgarh whose head a price of Rs. 50 had been set by the killing a notorious tigress. Government as well as by the Raja of Dhenkanal, has with two of her cubs been bagged by Ghana Kothkaran of Athgarh, who

has already obtained a reward of Rs. 50 from the Raja of that State. The writer hopes that he will also get the Government and Lhenkanal rewards. 369. The same paper states that cholera has broken out in Dargha Bazar in Cuttack, to which two persons have Cholera and small-pox in succumbed. Small-pox also prevails in the same

Cuttack. The same paper states that there were 18 deaths due to cholera in village Bhubanpur, in Killa Patia, in the last Cholers in Patia. week.

371. The Puri correspondent of the same paper The weather and public health states that the general health of the Puri town is good, and that the temperature is rising.

The Rangmundai correspondent of the same paper states that the Revision Settlement operations in that part of the Revision Settlement operations, Cuttack district are troubling the poor tenants in a source of trouble in Cuttack. various ways.

The same paper points out that since the Indian manganese has proved superior in quality to the manganese of The Indian manganese, a source other countries in the market of Europe, attempts should be made by the Indians to manufacture it

properly by working the ores that are in Mysore and the Central Provinces. Capital and skilled labour are both necessary for such an undertaking. Unless the Indians take time by the forelock, the business will fall into the hands of the foreigners, who must exploit the country to the best of their ability.

374. The same paper gives an account of the proceedings of a meeting held at Tokio in Japan under the presidency of A meeting of the Indians in Japan, sympathising with their mother-land. Khajeh Ismail, which was attended by the Indian students prosecuting their studies in the Universities of that country. The speeches delivered by the members present sympathised with the swadeshi movement inaugurated in India, and protested against the repressive laws and measures passed by the Indian Government with a view to terrorise the Indian mind. After a vote of thanks to the chair, the proceedings were brought to a close by the recitation of the national song "Bande Mataram."

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translatur.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE, The 11th April 1908.

UTEALDIPIEA Mag. 7th, 1908,

UTRAIDIPIRA, Mar. 7th, 1908.

UTRALDIPIRA, Mar. 7th, 1908,

UTRALDIPIEA, Mar, 7th, 1908.

UTRALDIPIKA. Mar. 7th, 1908.

UTKALDIPIKA, Mar. 7th, 1908,

UTKALDIPIKA, Mar. 7th, 1908,

UTKALDIPIKA, Mar. 7th, 1908.

UTKALDIPIKA, Mar. 7th, 1908.

UTRALDIPIRA, Mar. 7th, 1908.

UTRALDIPIRA, Mar. 7th, 1908.



REPORT (PART II)

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

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II .- HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)-Police.

"Number Nip," writing to the Indian Mirror, says :-385.

Lal-puggree-wallah-a

dacoit in His Majesty's uniform.

"It is sometimes difficult to follow the reasoning-process of your Bagh Bazar contemporary. He is willing to concede that under British rule "no one can lift a hand against a neighbour, however weak and poor the latter may be " This. I should have thought, is about the best thing that could be said of any human government. But your contemporary thinks differently. He says that if the dacoit has gone, the police constable has taken his place. The average Lal-puggree-wallah may be (and probably is) a dacoit in His Majesty's uniform; but there is no gainsaying the fact that the policeman-dacoit's operations are not facilitated by the presence of a vigilant press. It would follow that he has to work under difficulties and that his activities are consequently circumscribed. With the spread of education in the country, the power of the police for mi-chief may be expected to be further curbed. It is just here that the advantages of British rule come in. An individual ruler here and there may pose as 'the policeman's friend,' and make much of the policeman. But the tendency of British rule as a whole is not to foster policemen-dacoits. This is clearly proved by the fact that we are living in a country where, to borrow the language of the Amrita Bazar Putrika, ' no one can lift his hand against a

neighnour, however weak and poor the latter may be."

386. Commenting on a report in the Tribune to the effect that 25 constables armed with regulation lathis, under Official nervousness. a Sub-Inspector, were deputed to watch the proceedings of a literary Society that held its meeting at the Minerva Lodge. Amritsar, the Bengalee declares that if 25 constables, armed with regulation lathis, must be deputed to keep watch over a meeting which cannot possibly be attended by more that fifty persons, surely the police can have but little time left to devote to the detection of thieves or burglars. The pity of it is that the authorities curiously forget that if their nervousness grows at the rate it has been doing for some time, in another year or two it will be necessary for them to employ as many policemen as there are men in the country. And the probability is that when things will have proceeded so far, the police themselves would require being carefully watched, lest they might develop swadeshi sentiments or seditious propensities. If the bureaucracy had deliberately set itself to the task of reducing the entire form and system of administration in this country to an absurdity, it could not have acted otherwise than it has been doing now for some time.

387. Bande Mataram finds that Sir Andrew Fraser can never forget his police friends. They were with him even in his The friend of the police. Budget speech, and he had many good words for them in reply to the strictures of Srijut Radha Charan Pal. Sir Andrew is not to blame. He has only made explicit what was so long implicit with the bureaucracy. Being a holy man, he has assimilated it to a holy text, thus making it the principle of his administration-"Blessed are the police, for they shall be comforted."

388. The Amrita Bazar Patrika has a long article on "The punitive police in East Bengal." It commences with the following

The punitive police in East tirade:-

"If the present law on the quartering of the punitive police is unworthy of a civilised Government, the manner in which it is, as a rule, enforced is simply disgraceful. This engine of dire oppression, euphemiously called 'law,' has again been used in Eastern Bengal so pitilessly indeed, as to have no parallel even in the annals of the British administration in India."

The writer wonders what decent excuse can be offered for the quartering

of punitive police and what is the "conduct" complained of.

"Is it the notorious 'stare' of the Barisal volunteer? Or, is it the shouting of Bande Mataram, or again, a determination to eschew foreign articles? Indeed, such 'punitive police quartering' conduct, if we may use

INDIAN MIRROR. 3rd April 1908.

BENGALEE. 4th April 1908.

BANDE MATARAM, 6th April 1908.

AMRITA BASAR

the expression, may be discovered in any movement of the villagers; and the

posting of additional police may thus be justified."

The article says that Mr. Lyon had nobly come forward to justify the conduct of Government, by what in his opinion was fact, but which really was nothing but unalloyed fiction. The writer does not mean to suggest that Mr. Lyon deliberately told falsehoods, but says that he swallowed everything told him by his subordinates. The writer declares in the following words that Mr. Lyon contradicts Mr. Morley:—

"First of all Mr. Lyon contradicted Mr. Morley on one important point. The former denied any connection between the swadeshi movement and the punitive police; but the latter said that 'the enforcement of the boycott by the rich against the poor, was one of the causes which had led to the quartering of

additional police."

The article concludes by referring to the police quartered at Baufal and takes up the question of the quarrels between the villagers and zamindars. It goes into a long story about the action of Mr. Beatson Bell, when he was Settlement Officer there, and declares that while the tenants were eventually overcome, the zamindars had to pay for all the trouble. The article concludes

with the following comment on Baufal affairs:—

"What a wise, just, intelligent and equitable arrangement! The real authors of the disturbances have escaped scot-free, while their victims have now to pay the entire cost. Not only this. It was more than five years ago, we believe, that the disturbances took place at Baufal; and it is now that a punitive police force has been fastened upon its inhabitants! We have still something more to state. The usual practice is to realise the cost of maintaining an additional police force, quarter after quarter. But in the case of Baufal, the entire annual cost has been realised in full! And the police force yet sits up n the breasts of the villagers like a dreadful nightmare. To offer comments upon this sort of administration is impossible."

(b) - Working of the Courts.

PATRIKA, 4th April 1908, Capital sentence cases in India. Sentences that have recently come up before and been confirmed by the various High Courts in India. Capital sentence has been abolished in many countries, as a relic of the barbaric past, and even in those in which it still lingers, it is carried out only in very few cases. India is the only country in the world wherein is witnessed the hideous spectacle of a row of human beings dangling in the air for the alleged murder of one, for it is often on insufficient or suspicious evidence that fellow-beings are launched into eternity here.

PATRIKA, 64b April 1908. Kali Pada Ghosh's interpellation at the last Kali Pada Ghosh's interpellation at the last Council meeting regarding Mr. Lyall paying the pleader's fees in a case against Girdhari Lal, Marwari. The article complains of the sickeningly stereotyped character of the Hon'ble Mr. Gait's reply, and goes on to say that Government is not befriending Mr. Lyall by giving an evasive answer, as Mr. Lyall should be given an immediate opportunity to clear himself of the imputation. The article continues by attacking Mr. Lyall and giving instances of high-handedness on his part, and concludes by saying:—"The popular impression is that if Mr. Lyall is a spoilt child, Sir Andrew Fraser on his part has been hypnotised by him."

(d)-Education.

INDIAN MIRROR, 4th April 1908, 391. The Indian Mirror is of opinion that in the interests of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, the appointment of Mahamahopadhya Satish Chandra to the Principalship of the Calcutta Mahamahopadhya Satish Chandra to the Principalship is eminently desirable. If the college is to thrive, and maintain its reputation as one of the oldest institutions of classical learning in the country, it should be placed in the hands of a capable man, and no one is more suited to the post than the gentleman referred to.

(g)-Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

The Bengalee asks why Indians are excluded from the higher grades of service on Indian railways. Is it because there Indians and railway service. are no Indians of sufficient capacity to discharge the duties that may devolve on them? Can it be that Indians can attain distinction in the Public Works Department, but are unfit for what is called, in fine irony, the Superior Traffic Establishment? The Indian public is entitled to know why the entire community is penalised so far as railway service is concerned.

BENGALES. 3rd April 1908

(h) - General.

The Bengalee learns that some Magistrates in the new Province have been provided with confidential clerks. This is Interesting items of expenditure altogether a new institution involving a new and in the new Province. additional expenditure, and the journal asks whether any Hon'ble Member will enquire, when the Budget is being discussed, what

BENGALER, 3rd April 1908,

these confidential clerks are for. Are they in touch with the Secret Police, that splendid creation of modern British administration, or are they in charge of the Swadeshi Department and are to look after swadeshi workers and to help their prosecution or persecution when necessary? The journal hopes some light will be thrown on this interesting point.

BENGALEE, 4th April 1908,

394. The Bengalee regrets to have to state that the grievances of the Telegraph signallers have not been remedied and Telegraph signallers. that the new watch system which has been in operation since the commencement of this month has served only to aggravate the situation. It proceeds upon a fundamentally wrong principle. In England Telegraph signallers work forty-eight hours a week. In India they have to work fifty hours. In the relaxing and enervating climate of this country one would imagine that the hours of work would be less than what they are in England, but the hours have been increased; and the hardship of the signallers has been aggravated by the new system under which the work is apportioned.

35. "Obiter Dicta," writing to the Bengalee regarding Sir Andrew Fraser's recent attack on Commercial Calcutta,

BENGALER 5th April 1908.

Sir Andrew Fraser's attack on Commercial Calcutta. "The influences that are slowly but surely knitting Calcutta with the broad movement of Indian progress cannot be checked by the obscurantism of Belvedere, which would constitute the civic Government of Calcutta on the basis of a selfish, self-contained aloofness, resting on a backwater of individual or class interest. My hope is that Sir Andrew's scheme may fail, as it deserves to fail; no scheme of Government can last which places a whole community under a political ban, and that is what Act III of 1899 B.C. has done."

396. The Indian Mirror congratulates the Government for the honour it has done to the Bengali community by electing Mr. S.

Mr. S. P. Sinha, the first Ben-P. Sinha to such a high office as that of Advocategali Advocate-General of Bengal. General of Bengal. "This act of Government," it says, "will go far towards strengthening the bonds between the rulers and the ruled. Those of our countrymen who are only for finding fault with the Government will do well to profit by the lesson of Mr. Sinha's appointment. The junior Indian members of the Bar may find it profitable to remember that reward comes only through merit. The plums and peaches of life do not tumble into one's mouth. They must be won by hard toil and preparation. Not even God Himself will help a community or a nation that refuses to help itself."

INDIAU MIRROR, 5th April 1908,

397. The Indian Nation is of opinion that the essential condition of reform is that the judiciary and the executive Separation of judicial and should be distinct services, that the Civil Service executive functions. should be the executive of the country and that the judiciary should be recruited entirely from the legal profession and be subject to the control of the High Court. For the practical elaboration of a scheme, it requires being put into shape with a due regard to details and the

INDIAN NATION, 6th April 1908.

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honour and emoluments of the Civil Service. There should be no great difficulty in constructing such a scheme, but what the country has above all things to realise most clearly and in the first instance, is that Judges must, as in all other countries, be professional lawyers and not form part of a service whose function is to govern the country.

AMRITA BASAR PATRIKA, 7th April 1908, 398. The Amrita Bazar Patrika devotes a long leading article to a criticism of Sir A. Fraser's Budget speech. It commences by saying that Sir Andrew Fraser has proved a very costly commodity to the people,

as the partition was due to his inability to govern a united Bengal, with the result that a double set of departments has been created and the cost of administration enormously increased. The next point taken up is Sir Andrew's complaint that the non-official members filled their Budget speeches with irrelevant matter. This complaint is said to be quite unjustified, and the article declares that while Sir Andrew says that members should not criticise matters connected with the Government of other Provinces, yet he himself goes to Edinburgh to tell a story about Lord Lister. As regards the irrelevancy of matters connected with the Calcutta Corporation, the article says that if such matters are irrelevant, the occupation of the Hon'ble Babu Radha Charan Pal is knocked on the head. The article proceeds in the following strain regarding Sir Andrew and Babu wadha Charan:—

"Sir Andrew had, however, good reasons to be annoyed with Babu Radha Charan; and it is interesting to note that His Honour had an opportunity of taking his revenge on him. First, Babu Radha Charan complained that the Lieutenant-Governor had slighted him by not inviting him to the confidential conference of non-official members. Sir Andrew sought to cut him to the quick by the remark that he had invited only those members who, in his opinion, were able to give him good advice, thereby insinuating that Babu Radha Charan was a good-for-nothing member, who therefore did not deserve

"The above remark of the Lieutenant-Governor is, however, not likely to lower Babu Radha Charan in the estimation of the public, for it is quite evident that His Honour was prejudiced against him because of his onslaughts on the Calcutta police, of which Sir Andrew Fraser is father, mother, guide, friend, and philosopher. How could Sir Andrew forgive such impertinence on

The confidential discussion of the budget is said to mean nothing at all, and the Lieutenant-Governor is said to be nervous about placing official records in the hands of outsiders, and the article comments in the following words on Sir Andrew's reply to a request by Babu Deva Persad to place at his

"Why do they then object to Secretariat papers being put before nonofficial members? But conscience makes cowards of us all. If the conscience
of the Government is all right, why this horror for light and strong desire
for darkness? Sir Andrew says that no Member of Parliament has access to
Government offices at Home. If so, it is due to the fact that the Home
Government has to deal with Foreign Governments, and the disclosure
of an official secret may endanger the very safety of the Empire; but what
earthly reason may there be to prevent the Government of Sir Andrew
from showing Secretariat papers to a non-official member of his Council,
unless it be to conceal some scandalous reports of the executive authorities
for crushing the swadeshi movement, or ruining a zamindar like Rash Behari
Lal Mandal?"

The next point touched on is Babu Radha Charan Pal's charges against

"Babu Radha Charan very correctly said that, in this matter, he was 'echoing the public voice.' Sir Andrew denied it, but as he was not the public, as on the other hand, he was on his defence, his denial meant absolutely nothing. Similarly, he claimed that he was both 'the friend of the police' and 'the protector and friend of the people.' But His Horour's own assertion in this respect is altogether valueless. Do the people regard him as their 'protector and friend'? We who belong to the country know in what light he is regarded by the bulk of the people. Sir Andrew might have left a sweet

fragrance behind; but he elected to be 'the friend of the police' which, in the opinion of his predecessor, Sir John Woodburn, was an unmitigated evil. And 'the policeman's friend' is 'the people's enemy' in popular estimation. We must stop here to-day and shall resume the subject in a future issue."

399. The Bengalee devotes a column to a criticism of Sir Andrew Fraser's remarks at the Budget debate regarding the

Sir Andrew Fraser's rules of relevancy of certain questions and speeches. The relevancy. article in the Indian Daily News on the subject is

alluded to and praised. The article concludes in the following words :-"Sir Andrew Fraser was not only assailing a pretty well established mode of conducting the debate on the Budget, but also one that has proved most advantageous alike to the Government and the public. Sir Andrew Fraser's new-fangled theory that the debate on the Budget should be confined to what is in the Budget ignores a vital element of debate. If a thing is not in the Budget, the non-official members are entitled to know why it is not and to press for its being brought on the Budget estimates under discussion, or, at any rate, in the estimates of the following year. On the hypothesis that the Budget has been framed on the highest wisdom, that it cannot be altered or improved, and that it does not matter what the non-official members say, Sir Andrew's plea may pass muster. But not otherwise. At any rate, His Honour will not consider the non-official members unreasonable if they decline to take His Honour's ruling as to what are relevant in debate. If the eulogistic twaddle indulged in by a certain class of members in Council in reference to His Honour's record of well-doing in Bengal is alone relevant, we venture to predict that no self-respecting non-official gentleman will care to sit in Council. It is bad enough to feel that what is said in debate has no effect on Government, but to be assured that what you have been saying is all irrelevant is to have insult added to injury."

400. The Bengalee publishes a leading article on the "Partition." It

reiterates the statement that so long as the partition The Partition in the House of remains in force, there will be unrest in Bengal. Commons. Government should realise that the partition is

not a settled fact, and that it would not be impolitic, but politic to revert to the old state of things. It next refers to a resolution which Sir Henry Cotton is about to move in the House of Commons, and terminates with the following

paragraph:

"Whether the chances of the ballot will give him an early date or any date at all for the discussion of this motion, remains to be seen; but all the same he is entitled to our gratitude for having called pointed attention to this most important question. Does Mr. Morley dispute the increase in police and jail expenditure, the growing and dangerous alienation between the local officials and the people, the ill-feeling between Hindus and Muhammadans of which there was no trace before 1905, as occasioned by the partition of Bengal? If so, why does he not appoint a Commission and silence his opponents who hold views which he believes to be untenable? If Mr. Morley is sure of his own position, the very best thing that he can do to strengthen himself is to order an open enquiry which will prove that he is in the right and that his opponents are in the wrong. This is the natural course of action which a statesman, conscious of the strength of his own position, would tollow. That Mr. Morley does not follow it would seem to imply that he is not sure about his facts and, therefore, declines an open enquiry."

401. Commenting on the attitude of the bureaucracy with regard to the temperance movement at Poona, Bande Mataram

Bureaucracy and Temperance writes :-

"The amazing demoralisation of the bureaucracy in India, to which we have had reason to refer often enough recently, is receiving a fresh illustration in Poona. So far the Maharastra has been remarkably quiet, but at last the inevitable clash between the bureaucracy and the people has come, and it finds the beneficial British Government in the position of an armed champion of drunkenness, stading behind the liquor-dealer with the sword of the executive and the terrors of the law to compel vice and crush temperance. It is now some time since the swadeshi movement in Maharashtra took up the question of liquor and started a crusade against the

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demoralisation of the people by the multiplication of liquor shops. So far the crusade was carried on by the usual propaganda of meetings and pledges, but recently Mr. Tilak and his party have resolved to take up the Bengal weapon of picketting by volunteers and use it against the drink sellers. The weapon has worked with great effectiveness and. as at Tuticorin, the forces of evil have called in the strength of the bureaucracy to their aid. The Magistrate, the Assistant Collector, the police, representing the majesty of the British Raj, are now engaged in a vigorous crusade against temperance. The spectacle is one which it would be difficult to parallel outside India. A Government shamelessly standing forth as the champion of vice, and that a government of the Britisher, the self-righteous Pharisee of the Nations with the famous Non-conformist conscience at its back, is a sight indeed. The sins of the bureaucracy are finding it out. It has thriven on the pauperisation of the country by the suppression of its industries and has now to stand forth shamelessly as the stifler of swadeshi enterprise by the force of the law. It has profited by a liquor trade which it patronises, and now that its revenues from this source of demoralisation are threatened, it has to stand forth as a champion of sin before all the world. Has it forgotten the saying of the Christian Scriptures, 'The wages of sin is death"?'

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

PATRIKA, 3rd April 1908. 402. The Amrita Eazar Patrika puts forward the following plan for a Famine Commission:—

Proposal of a Famine Commission. "India is divided into districts, and each district has a Magistrate or a Deputy Commissioner to control its affairs. Each district contains many hundreds of villages. Let the District Magistrate select a number of villages in his district and make an enquiry as to the condition of their inhabitants. Let each villager be asked to state how many mouths he has to feed; how many acres of land he cultivates; what is the yield of the present year and of the last three years. An enquiry like this will furnish the Government with precise information as to the condition of a vast number of people. The condition of the Bhadralog and the artisans residing in the villages may in the same manner be ascertained. With this information at its disposal Government will be in a position to know where the people really are; whether they suffer from money-famine or grain famine; and what had reduced them to the chronic condition of the famine-stricken. question of the frequency of famines is even more serious than the invasion of India by Russia. Strangely enough, Government does not apparently realise it."

TELEGRAPH, 4th April 1908, 403. The Telegraph hears that famine has appeared at Arjunpur, Nardanghat, Satgoria and some other adjacent villages in the Khulna subdivision and about three thousand people have become more or less affected by it. Some deaths from starvation have also been reported. In some of the villages both men and domestic animals are suffering intensely from scarcity of drinking water. Cholera has also put in its appearance in the midst of the starving people to complete, as it were, the work of devastation. The journal hopes the authorities will, ere long, stretch their helping hand to relieve the distressed.

BRNGALES, 6th April 1908. 404. The Bengalee publishes a letter from one S. C. Paul, of Tantraun, contradicting the reports supplied by members of the Anusilan Samiti, who are doing relief work in Orissa. This letter is touched on in an editorial, which, however, beyond saying that the letter is prejudiced and one-sided, makes no attempt to controvert the correspondent's assertions by any facts.

Minboo Patrice.

The culivators' sad condition. property under British rule in India, with the manifold blessings, seems to be shorn of much of its value when the extremely miserable condition of the Indian cultivator is taken into serious consideration and when it is noted that his condition, in spite of the best endeavours of Government, is apparently becoming worse. That the Government should not release something of the land tax when all these matters are considered but persist in retaining it at its same old high

rate for the sake of keeping up a heavy military expenditure in the country, does not bode well for the future. Within another twenty-five years, if matters do not change, India will be in a had state, indeed.

406. The Amrita Bazar Patrika devotes a short article to what it calls the "Water Famine." It declares that Government is absolutely callous and is taking no action,

while people in Satkhira, in Khulna, are dying from cholera and other maladies consequent on the lack of water.

AMRITA BASAR PATRIKA 8th April 1908.

VI.-MISCLLANEOUS.

Congress question, and gives it as its opinion
The life and death question of that the formation of the Convention was the most unfortunate result of the Congress split at Surat.

It goes on to attack the Convention and its leaders, Dr. Rash Bihari Ghose and Sir P. Mehta, who are said to have remarked that they did not regret the split. The article finds fault with paragraph 2 under the head "Transitory Provisions":—

"The Committee appointed by the Convention at Surat on the 28th December 1907 for drawing up a Constitution for the Congress shall exercise all the powers of the All-India Congress Committees till the formation of the latter at the next session of the Congress."

and concludes with the following tirade:-

"This is thoroughly unconstitutional. How can the 'Convention Committee' exercise the powers of the All-India Congress Committee, when the first was not appointed by the Congress but by certain gentlemen who had lost their temper and called themselves Conventionists? We do not see how a united Congress is possible if the Conventionists knock the very elementary principles of constitutionalism on the head. So long as the Convention Committee does not accept the resolution of the Pabna Conference, namely, that the Congress should be reorganised by the All-India Congress Committee appointed by the last Calcutta session of the Congress, we must give up the idea of reviving the old Indian National Congress. Need we point out that if the Convention Committee exercises the powers of the All-India Congress Committee, not only will it do a grossly illegal act, but Bengal at least will find it impossible to support its deliberations?"

The question of the President. De elected by a bare majority of the Reception Committee, or failing a clear majority in favour of one name over all others combined, by the All-India Congress Committee; that the President take his seat the moment the Congress sits and before the Chairman of the Reception Committee begins his address of welcome; that the address of the President after delivery be open to formal discussion—or, in other words, that the Congress be asked to accept the address and that the right of amendment be permitted; that the President be governed by definite rules of procedure, and that his decision be subject to an appeal to the

whole House.

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The Muhammadan problem.

The Muhammadan problem.

The journal has very little faith in and regard for official favours, and consequently gives very little credence to official pledges. On the other hand, it has reason to think that the authorities, with the unpalatable experiences of the present day, would try more to keep down the rising spirit of a community than be at pains to give it a lift.

A thoughtless effusion. The Mussalman finds fault with the Amrita Bazar Patrika's criticism regarding the correspondence between Nawab

Salimullah Bahadur, of Dacca, and the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, with regard to the employment of Muhammadans. It concludes its article with the following

madans. It concludes its article with the following words:--

"The writer has characterised the entire Moslem community as 'utterly worthless in carrying out works which require brains and education.' This is an aspersion on the whole community. Will our contemporary say how the Moslem Emperors of Hindustan and their responsible Muhammadan Ministers

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
2ud April 1908.

BANDE MATABAN, 3rd April 1908.

> MUSSALMAN, 3rd April 1908.

MUSSALMAN, 3rd April 1908. could discharge their duties and carry on State works if they were so worthless? Will our contemporary say if Mr. Amir Ali, the late Mr. Justice Budruddin Tyabji, the late Justice Syed Mahmud, the late Sir Syed Ahmed, Nawab Syed Hosain Bilgrami, the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Muhammad, etc., etc., are or were 'quite worthless in carrying out works which require brains and education?' The remarks of our worthy contemporary do not bespeak a healthy mind, and the sooner it is cured of the chronic malady it is suffering from, the better for the well-being of the country. Those who are authors of such thoughtless effusions are the most mischievous set of people and the greatest enemies to the country. It is they who bring about discord and strain the relationship between the different sections of the people, and the mischief they make is a thousand times greater than what lawless people are capable of. The gundaism of the pen goes much further than that practised with the lathi."

BANDS MATARAM, 6th April 1908. 411. Bande Mataram suggests the following changes for the democratisation of the Subjects Committee of the Congress— The constitution of the Subjects the members to be elected by the divisions of each Province by a regular and orderly method; the

discussions of the Committee to be regulated by fixed rules of procedure and the sitting to be thrown open to the Press and the public, or at least to the delegates. When these changes have been effected, the foundations of representative government in India will have been laid, for it is only out of the Congress that representative institutions can arise in India. The Congress is the seed and only by the proper development of the seed, can the life of the tree be ensured.

7th April 1908

412. The Behar Herald has received complaints from zamindars and tenants that they are groaning under the system of The cadastral survey party in "summary inquiry" and arbitrary procedure of the cadastral survey party employed in the two subdivisions of Barh and Behar of the Patna district. It is said that the Revenue officers connected with this department openly discourage the appearance before them of pleaders and Revenue Agents, who are the only check on arbitrary dispensation of justice. It seems that in dealing with the poor and inexperienced tenants the Survey officers are led to believe that they are free to deal with them as they wish. A double set of parchas are being issued to the zamindars and tenants, one showing contrary of what there is in the other. This has created a lot of disputes threatening a breach of the peace. The police have practically been thrown into the shade by umlas connected with this department who seem to rush in where even the "red-turbaned angels" fear to tread. The journal would be glad to know that things are not as they have been represented to be. It hopes the local authorities will make a sifting enquiry into the matter.

7th April 1908.

413. Bande Mataram writes:—" The bureaucracy have ruled India in the spirit of a mercantile power, holding its position The new ideal. by aid of mercenaries, afraid of its subjects, with no confidence in its destiny, with no trust even in the mercenaries who support it, piling up gold with one hand, with the other holding a borrowed sword over the head of a fallen people. It has sought its strength not in the mission with which God had entrusted it, nor in the greatness of England, her mastery of the ocean, her pride of unconquered prowess, her just and sympathetic principle of government, but in the weakness of the people. The strength of England has been held as a threat in the background, not as a source of quiet and unostentatious self-confidence which enables the rulers to be generous as well as just. The liberal principles of English rule have been chanted as a sort of magic mantra to hypnotise the nation into willing subjection, not used as a living principle of government. What have been the real sources of bureaucratic strength? An Arms Act, a corrupt and oppressive police, an army of spies, a mercenary military force officered by Englishmen, a people emasculated, kept ignorant, out of the world's life, poor, intimidated, abjectly under the thumb of the police constable or the provincial prefect. Such a principle of rule cannot endure. It contradicts the law of God and offends the reason of man; it is as unprofitable as it is selfish and heartless. The nation which has passed through a century of such a misgovernment must necessarily have degenerated. The bureaucracy has taken care to destroy every centre of strength not subservient to itself. A nation politically disorganised, a nation morally corrupted, intellectually pauperised, physically broken and stunted is the result of a hundred years of British rule, the account which England can give before God of the trust which He placed in her hands. The condition of the people is the one answer to all the songs of praise which the bureaucrats sing of their rule which the people of England chorus with such a smug self-satisfaction and which even foreign peoples echo in the tune of admiration and praise. But for us the people who have suffered, the victims of the miserable misuse which bureaucrats have made of the noblest opportunity God ever gave to a nation, the song has no longer any charm, the mantra has lost its hypnotic force, the spell has ceased to work. India needed the gospel of swaraj, swadeshi, boycott, and national education to nerve her to her first effort, but now that she is drawing nearer to the valley of the shadow of death, she needs a still mightier inspiration, a still more enthusiastic and all-conquering faith. The people have not yet understood, but the power to understand is in them, and if any voice can awake that power, it is Bepin Chandra's."

The country and the Moderate writes:—"Self-preservation is a natural instinct in man. We have no quarrel with Mr. Mehta or his the public life of the country. But they are very much mistaken if they think that they can appropriate to themselves the functions and authority of the Indian National Congress without the sanction of the Indian Nation. The attempt is imprudent and will be soon found out by them to be impotent also."

INDIAN MIRROR

8th April 1908.

Our rulers should mend themselves as much as possible.

Our rulers and prosperity depend upon the righteousness of all concerned. The rulers and the ruled are equally subject to the moral laws which govern the universe, and if both guide their conduct in accordance therewith, less will be heard of racial antipathy, unrest and such things, than are at present.

The Bande Mataram attacks Surendra Nath Banerji and the

Pande Matabam, 19th April 1908.

Congress draft rules as published in the Bengalee. Surendra Nath and the Con-The following extract will show the attitude of the paper towards Surendra Nath:—"Babu Surendra Nath ought to know, what his friends seem to already recongnise, that his hold upon the public mind is loosening very fast. He is distinctly losing his old popularity. We say this not to pain but to save him. And we give him this timely warning in the most friendly spirit against working a complete wreck of his public life and position by identifying himself in any way with the secessionist Convention which proposes to meet at Allahabad next week." The Surat Convention is touched on in the concluding paragraph:-" The Surat Convention was evidently organised with the idea of usurping the rights and functions of the Congress in the interests of the Moderate leaders. The cat is now out of the bag. The draft rules for the Congress published by the Bengalee as well as the reports received from Bombay show that the one aim of the Conventionists is to usurp the Congress and expel their political rivals from the National Assembly. Let the country clearly understand this; and let it not be overlooked that in seeking to do this, the Moderates of Bombay are clearly dancing to the tune of Anglo-Indian politicians and publicists who desire nothing so fervently at this juncture as a pseudo-popular assembly, which may be turned against the popular party, for both weakening the popular cause and blinding the world at large, as to the strength and significance of the new upheaval in India. What the Government failed to secure through Loyal Manifestoes they are seeking through a bogus National Congress in the leading-strings of Messrs. Gokhale and Mehta. The Surat Convention is no doubt a Moderate organisation, but it is clear that though the hand is the hand of Essau, the voice is that of Jacob."

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9th April 1908.

417. The Bande Mataram publishes an article entitled The "Asiatic role," dealing with the genius and future of Indians and India, and concludes with the following state.

ment :-

"Her all-embracing intellect, her penetrating intuition, her invincible originality are equal to greater tasks. The period of passivity when she listened to the voices of the outside world is over. No longer will she be content merely to receive and reproduce, even to receive and improve. The genius of Japan lies in imitation and improvement, that of India in origination. The contributions of outside people she can only accept as rough material for her immense creative faculty. It was the mission of England to bring this rough material to India, but in the arrogance of her material success she presumed to take upon herself the rôle of a teacher and treated the Indian people partly as an infant to be instructed, partly as a serf to be schooled to labour for its lords. The farce is played out. England's mission in India is over and it is time for her to recognise the limit of the lease given to her. When it was God's will that she should possess India, the world was amazed at the miraculous ease of the conquest and gave all the credit to the unparallelled genius and virtues of the English people, a fiction which England was not slow to encourage and on which she has traded for over a century. The real truth is suggested in the famous saying that England conquered India in a fit of absence of mind, which is only another way of saying that she did not conquer it at all. It was placed in her hands without her realising what was being done or how it was being done. The necessary conditions were created for her, her path made easy, the instruments given into her hands. The men who worked for her were of comparatively small intellectual stature and, with few exceptions, did not make and could not have made any mark in European history where no special Providence was at work to supplement the deficiencies of the instruments. The subjugation of India is explicable neither in the ability of the men whose names figure as the protagonists nor to the superior genius of the conquering nation nor in the weakness of the conquered peoples. It is one of the standing miracles of history. In other words, it was one of those cases in which a particular mission was assigned to a people not otherwise superior to the rest of the world and a special foustitas or decreed good fortune set to watch over the fulfilment of the mission. Her mission once over, the angel of the Lord who stood by England in her task and removed opponents and difficulties with the waving of his hand will no longer shield her. She will stay so long as the destinies of India need her and not a day longer, for it is not by her own strength that she came or is still here, and it is not by her own strength that she can remain. The resurgence of India is begun, it will accomplish itself with her help, if she will, without it if she does not, against it if she opposes."

EENGALEE.
9th April 1908.

The debate in the Bengale observes that the only thing remarkable about the Lieutenant-Governor's speech at the Budget debate is his apology for the police. "The police," it is his apology for the police.

says "have become an obsession with Sir Andrew Fraser and he invariably betrays a lot of impatience and even irritation at anybody's daring to criticise them. When Sir Andrew is chary of the police being criticised by judicial tribunals because such criticism may have a depressing effect on the morale of that body, it is only natural that he should take strong exception to their being severely criticised by non-official members of his Council. Is he not doing all in his power to improve the police force in Bengal, and has he not just opened an institution at Ranchi, which will mentally, morally and physically transform the members of that service? Surely, it is the clear duty of Hon'ble Members to hold their souls in patience and wait for the result of Sir Andrew Fraser's schemes for the improvement of the police and not take exception to his spending money on them. If the Government cannot afford to spend much for education and sanitation, it can rely upon a wealthy and liberal public responding to its call for financial aid. But for the improvement of the police, even the Government of Bengal cannot appeal to the public for funds, although we have it on the authority of the Lieutenant Governor that the people do not bear any ill-will towards that ervice. If the Hon'ble Babu Radha Charan Pal and the Hon'ble Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghosh had borne these facts in mind, they would not have made uncomplimentary references to a body of men, who, by common repute, look upon Sir Andrew Fraser as their protector. The Lieutenant-Governor has undoubtedly satisfied himself that the police in this country are unnessarily and unjustly abused; but we deny his claim to voice the opinion of the people with regard to that service. But what surprises us most is His Honour's characterising the Hon'ble Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghosh's statement of a simple fact as mischievous. We never thought that anybody in India would care to deny the fact that people are 'not in much love with the police.' That His Honour has taken serious exception to the above remark only shows that his excessive solicitude for the reputation of the police force is injuriously affecting his sense of proportion."

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL.

OF POLICE, L. P.,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS,

The 11th April 1908.

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G. C. DENHAM,

Spl. Asst. to the Depy. Inspr.-Genl.

of Police, Crime and Railways, Bengal.

